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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Monthly Statement of Vault Account.

MR. MACKEY FURTHER EXAMINED.

Adjournment Till Next Week.

IRWIN AND THE OTHER EX-TREASURERS TO BE CALLED.

Pennsylvania Legislature

SENATE: Petitions and Remonstrances—House Treasury Bill Favorably Reported—Independence Centennial—Bates' Military History—Mining Bill Passed. HOUSE: Restoration of Spring Elections—Temperance Local Option Bill Passed to Second Reading—Philadelphia Contested Election Case Decided—The Appropriation Bill.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 17, 1870.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Finance Committee continued the investigation this afternoon into the management of the State funds, Mr. Billingfelt in the Chair. All the members of the Committee took part in the questioning of the witness.

Mr. Mackey presented a monthly statement of the State deposits with different banks and bankers from May 3d, 1869, to January 31st, 1870. These statements show that the amounts fluctuated from month to month. The account known as "vault," having been questioned, is herewith subjoined:

VAULT ACCOUNT.

1869.		1869.	
May 3.....	$211,303	October 31...	470,995
May 31.....	313,502	Nov'mbr 30,	5,262
June 30,....	346,330	Dec'mbr 31,	283,940
July 31.....	346,172	1870.	
August 31...	421,189	January 31..	8,448
Sept'br 30...	471,043		

MR. MACKEY AGAIN ON THE STAND.

Mr. Wallace asked of what the vault account of May 3d, 1869, consisted?

Mr. Mackey replied that it was his predecessor's vault account, consisting of cash items, in bank, in checks, &c.

Mr. Mackey, in answer to further questions, acknowledged that his account had been increased nearly a million above stated. There had been no loss to the Treasury in any of the items. The vault account had been increased sometimes by slight checks that he had carried from time to time to obliging corporations. Every dollar of it was payable at sight. This was not unusual in bank accounts. Sometimes these corporations and friends would ask the Treasury to accommodate them and send their checks to settle the account. They were accepted in monthly payments as cash. This was virtually giving them extra time to pay, but he felt it was just as safe as any bank in which he deposited. It was the custom of former Treasurers to do this thing.

The corporations paid by vouchers. He had never received vouchers as vault accounts, but kept separate accounts. The checks were put on file and the checks, which were held in the vault and counted as cash. He was told he could get the money at any time. He had never satisfied himself that the deposits had been made in the banks on which the checks were drawn, but they had always been paid when called for. The understanding was that checks would not be presented until he needed them. The custom had existed for years.

Question by Billingfelt—Does not the principal evil consist in that vault account?

Answer—Oh, no; not any more evil in that than by letting money lie in banks. By putting it in bank, you accommodate the banks; by holding it, you are accommodating the persons who are paying the taxes to the State.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Don't it often happen that papers are deposited in vault where there is in reality no special security?

A. I suppose that does often happen.

By Mr. Brooke—I see an item of one hundred thousand dollars deposited with J. E. Ridgeway. Is that a person never to have had any part of that money?

A. I never have, sir. I was requested to leave it there and asked Mr. Ridgeway to put something in my hands to secure me. This was a deposit with an individual broker. Mr. Ridgeway put sufficient collaterals to secure me against any loss. This was not a check in the vault, but a deposit in a broker's office.

Mackey continued further: He saw no reason why the State Treasury should not be conducted on the same principle as banks. They got along very well.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—What did the vault account consist of?

A. I never had a dollar in the treasury of individuals.

Q. Any papers from individuals?

A. I never took a paper from an individual and carried it as cash in the vault.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Was it the system that certain banks probably carried it for the benefit of individuals called bank accounts? Was while it was called bank account? Was there any part of the balance belonging to the State Treasury deposited in any banks for the benefit of certain individuals?

A. Well, I suppose, very likely some of the banks and some of my friends may have had the advantage of it in some way. I believe it is customary where a man can serve his friends to accommodate them. I was a little particular about my vault account. I took some from Mr. Irwin that was not exactly in the shape desired. I was not obliged to do it, but took it at the suggestion of parties interested. I receipted to him for a balance as cash, because I believed I would get the money, and so I did.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Can we examine that bank account at any time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you keep a private record of that bank account?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The law requires that the vault account shall be kept open for the inspection of the Legislature. Was that private record ready to be exhibited? A. Any person who came into the office could have access, or looked at it.

Q. Of what it consisted? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Mackey denied that the deposits had been made in banks to benefit private individuals, but that he would not certainly object to the banks discounting a man's note because the man had asked him to get the deposit. I suppose individuals would have an interest or they would not ask so.

Q. By Mr. Billingfelt—Were any deposits made for individuals who were to have the use of the money before the deposits were made?

A. I think I know what you mean. There was one deposit in which I did not check all the deposit in bank. I guess one of my friends got the benefit of it. He said he would have to sell some securities if I checked out all of it, but I did not do so. One of the friends of the party, and of mine, requested me not to do so.

Mr. Mackey said no other deposit had been made with the understanding that somebody else was to borrow it out.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Do I understand you to say that deposits were made at the request of certain individuals and you presumed they got the benefit of it?

A. No; not that; but I suppose they got the benefit of it.

Mr. Mackey in explanation said that sometimes letters came through the Governor.

Question by Mr. Brooke—Do I understand you to say that the Governor received communications and sent them down to you? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Mackey said, in explanation of the sudden decrease of vault account, that he had simply deposited checks in bank. Nearly every dollar was of corporations. Sixty days sometimes was the longest time of having such checks. In reference to warrants none had ever been refused payment, except school warrants from delinquent counties. This was not the law, but a practice for years. I thought it was law until about a month ago. The Marine Hospital warrants at Erie were three-fourths paid before due.

Question by Mr. Billingfelt—Were there any warrants drawn for charitable institutions where payments were deferred for want of funds in the State Treasury?

A. No, sir. I think I know what you mean, viz: a newspaper charge that I refused to pay Dr. Curwin, of the Insane Hospital, $25,000. It was not in the Treasury at the time, but Dr. Curwin said any part of it would be satisfactory, and that he only wanted $15,000 at that time. That is my cashier's story.

Adjourned until next Wednesday.

OTHER WITNESSES.

The Committee determined to subpoena Gen. Irwin and other ex-Treasurers for next Wednesday.

SENATE.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition for and a remonstrance against the annexation of McClure township to Allegheny City.

Mr. HOWARD presented three petitions from Allegheny county for a general local option liquor law; also, a remonstrance from the Pittsburgh bar against the act relative to the Sheriff; also, a remonstrance from Birmingham against consolidation.

TREASURY BILL.

The Treasury bill from the House was reported favorably.

INDEPENDENCE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. BUCKALEW called up the House resolution for a Joint Legislative Committee to participate in the preparations for the first centennial anniversary of American Independence, at Philadelphia, July, 1876. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOWRY: For additional State Insane Hospital for Northwestern Pennsylvania, commissioners to select a site.

By Mr. BECK: Authorizing canal companies to build lateral railroads.

Also, authorizing railroads in this Commonwealth to connect with roads in other States.

By Mr. NAGLE: Refusing registry of railroad mortgages, bonds and securities.

By Mr. HOWARD: Changing Pittsburgh election of city and ward officers to the Tuesday succeeding November.

By Mr. ALLEN: Incorporating the Tionesta and Clarion Railroad Company.

Also incorporating the Irwin and Scrubgrass Railroad Company.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The amendments from the House to Bates' Military History resolution were non concurred in.

Mr. WHITE presented a resolution of the Pittsburgh Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic for a continuance of the history.

MINING BILL PASSED.

The bill for the protection of coal miners passed nearly as it came from the Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening, the bill allowing corporations to include accumulations of expenditure in real estate improvements as part of capital stock, passed.

The bill allowing railroads in this State to connect with railroads of other States, passed.

Mr. WHITE called up the House Treasury bill and substituted it for his own. Pending discussion. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

The bill restoring spring elections was discussed and postponed one week.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill making it a penal offence for witnesses to wilfully absent themselves was passed.

The bill providing for transferring legal copies of records from English courts to those of Pennsylvania passed.

TEMPERANCE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

In the afternoon the special order was the new local option liquor license bill.

Mr. WHITE introduced an amendment for annual election on the subject. Withdrawn.

Numerous petitions, aggregating three thousand names, were presented against any change in the license law.

Mr. COOPER moved an amendment, allowing the sale of liquor in original packages of not less than one barrel. Lost.

Mr. VANKIRK moved an amendment authorizing the sale of no less quantities than ten gallons. Carried.

Mr. PORTER, of Tioga, moved an amendment that the vote be in counties and not by wards and townships. Carried—ayes 44, nays 36.

The bill passed second reading, no yeas and nays being called on the vital question.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor signed the bill for preventing the destruction or injury of baggage.

WILL RESIGN.

Dr. John H. Gihon, the Governor's Private Secretary, will soon resign his office to start a new daily Republican paper in Harrisburg.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL

Will be reported in the House to-morrow the earliest time in ten years.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Legislature will probably adjourn at the end of March.

ALLOWED HIS SEAT.

Mr. Forsyth, Democrat, sitting member from Philadelphia, was awarded his seat to-day by unanimous report of the Committee.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—In the Senate to-day the report of the committee of nine condemnatory of the Drake and Sumner bill regulating the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court was adopted.

The consideration of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill was postponed till Tuesday, and both Houses adjourned till Monday after their visit to Louisville. The members will go to Cincinnati.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 17.—The bill increasing the salaries of the Supreme Judges of Ohio was indefinitely postponed in the House to-day.

The bill prohibiting members of the Legislature, State officers and Judges from receiving railroad passes was also defeated.

A bill passed the House making a levy for State purposes for 1870 of four mills on the dollar. This is one-half mill greater than ever before.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, February 17.—The Legislature to-day elected Hon. Chas. J. Ketteridge, Hon. Jonathan Wheeler and Hon. Stephen N. Crosby, State Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad, to serve two years.

—In Patterson, New Jersey, the trial in the suit of McGregor against the Erie Railway Company, for alleged over charges in freight, began on Wednesday. Defendants argued that the company has hitherto been obliged to pay express companies more for freight losses than its entire receipts from them, and its action in placing the handling of its freights in the hands of one responsible party was in self defence, and consequently there exists an entire innocence of any intention to defraud or extort as alleged

—Only the main building of Bruner's woolen works, at Philadelphia, was destroyed, which diminishes the loss on the building and machinery from the amount first stated. The building destroyed was valued at $200,000, stock and machinery $200,000; upon this was an insurance of $224,000.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: West Point Appropriation Bill Passed—Post Roads of Tunnels and Tubes—Forfeited Bounty Money Appropriated to Disabled Soldiers' Asylum—The Tariff on Hemp—Naturalization Question—The Mississippi Bill, With Conditions, Passed. HOUSE: The Mormon Difficulty—Legislative Appropriation Bill Further Considered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee of Conference on West Point Appropriation bill, made a report, which was adopted, that the Senate recede from its amendment striking out the clause for the appointment of two Senators and three Representatives in the Board of Visitors.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing the payment of full salary to Gen. Hovey as Minister to Peru. Passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of Commodore Bissell. Passed.

Mr. McDONALD, from Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill authorizing the construction of post roads of tunnels and tubes for railroad purposes from New York city to Brooklyn and New Jersey shore, with an amendatory proviso that said tunnels shall not obstruct nor impair navigation.

Mr. WILSON, from Committee on Military, reported without amendment the joint resolution to pass to the credit of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers the unexpended balance of the fund created by the 17th section of the act of February 24th, 1864, which was passed.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill declaratory of the tariff act of 1861. It declares that said act shall not be permitted to interfere with the existing treaty stipulations with Russia and directs the secretary of the Treasury to refund in coin the amount of duties levied on Russian hemp since the passage of the act in excess of the rate on manilla hemp, and appropriates $20,000 for the purpose.

The following bills were also introduced and referred: By Mr. ABBOTT: Appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the mouth of Cape Fear river.

By Mr. BOREMAN: Providing for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of Harper's Ferry property.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Incorporating the National Bolivian Navigation Company, and regulating the effect of the vote of thanks of Congress upon promotion in the navy.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Naval Committee, gave notice that the following resolution had been adopted for the government of the action of the Committee:

That in the judgment of the Committee Congress ought not to entertain the applications of officers for restoration to the naval service who have been dismissed therefrom by sentence of court martial, unless such restoration is recommended by the Executive Department.

Mr. ANTHONY, from Printing Committee, reported a resolution for printing one thousand copies of the letter of the Secretary of State relative to the expulsion of Gov. McDougall from Winnepeg Territory.

Mr. SHERMAN asked that an order be made with a view to disposing of the Mississippi bill at three o'clock. Unless the bill was speedily disposed of, he would move to lay on the table in order to take up other orders of importance demanding prompt consideration.

Mr. CAMERON and others objected to the proposed order, and the matter was subsequently dropped.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill amending the naturalization laws. He referred to the pending proposition upon the subject and said his own opinion was a change was demanded in the liberal principles of law respecting naturalization, but in the administration of the law, so that while safeguards were provided against the recurrence of the terrible frauds heretofore perpetrated, access to naturalization by well disposed persons might not be impeded. Such was the purpose of the bill.

Unfinished business, the Mississippi bill, was then taken up.

After discussion by Messrs. Fowler, Sawyer, Drake, Sumner, Warner, Thayer, Cameron and Trumbull, the Senate proceeded to vote upon the pending bill.

Mr. Willey's amendment to repeal conditions in the Virginia bill was defeated—yeas, 23; nays, 36, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Conkling, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, Nye, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Warner, Willey and Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Hart, Howard, Howe, Ingalls, Harris, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morrill, (Vt.) Morton, Osborne, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsay, Rice, Robertson, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson and Yates—26.

Mr. HOWE stated that on all proposed amendments he had paired off with his absent colleague, Mr. Carpenter.

A vote was then taken upon the amendment of the Senate Committee to strike out of the bill all conditions, and simply declare the State entitled to representation, which was voted down—yeas 27, nays 32.

The following are the only changes in the vote: Messrs. Cole, Fenton, Morrill, (Maine,) Scott and Tipton vote ayé, and Mr. Nye, no. Mr. Patterson did not vote.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by a party vote—yeas 59, nays 11.

The Senate at 5.30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah was considered and Mr. CULLOM made a speech in its explanation and advocacy. He read a letter received this morning from a gentleman of character and in official position in Utah, stating that unless this bill, or some such bill, was passed, every man there who was not a Mormon would have to leave the territory, and that very soon, or place himself where he will inevitably be murdered by Mormons, who were now trying to organize a force against the passage of this bill. He had not the slightest idea that more than a few companies of soldiers would be necessary to enforce this law in Utah. All that was necessary was to give to the Courts power to enforce convictions for violations of law, and to show that the Government of the United States meant business and did not mean to temporize longer with that iniquity.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until the next morning hour.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Navigation Interests, reported two bills for the relief of commerce, which were ordered printed and made the special order for the 3d Tuesday in March.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, took the oath as a member.

The House in Committee then took up the Legislative appropriation bill.

The discussion on Court of Claims items occupied an hour and a half. All proposed amendments were rejected.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment to reduce the item for private Secretary, assistant private secretary, &c., to the President to $5,000, and make it read for compensation to two Executive clerks at $2,500 each, and for stewards and messengers of President $7,440.

The discussion on this amendment occupied over an hour

Finally Mr. DAWES gave notice he would have to ask the House to stop all debate on the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KELSEY moved an amendment of one of the items for State department, and characterized the second Assistant Secretary of State as having been at heart, though not in action, a malignant rebel during the war. He said that official's wife and family were the most outspoken secessionists and his house had been made a rendezvous for rebels.

Mr. JENCKS denied the assertion in the most positive manner. He had known the gentleman referred to all through the war, and knew there was no more loyal man in Washington. Some slanderer had evidently been poisoning the ear of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KELSEY said he had his information from common rumor. Under the statement of the gentleman from Rhode Island he would not move to strike out an appropriation for that official.

In connection with the appropriations for the construction of a branch of the Treasury, the extravagance of the supervising architect, A. B. Mullett, was denounced by Mr. FARNSWORTH.

Mr. Mullett was defended by Mr. BUTLER, Massachusetts.

Without disposing of the question, and after progressing through only two pages of the bill, the Committee rose.

Mr. BECK, from conference Committee on the West Point appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. BOYD introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place certain ordinance at the disposal of the county court of Greene county, Mo. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce and have passed a bill appropriating $3000 for the expenses of witnesses before the Military Committee in reference to the sale of cadetships.

Mr. SCHOFIELD objected.

The House at five o'clock adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

Funeral of one of the Harpers—Death of an Editor—Justice in Brooklyn—Revenue Investigation—The Pneumatic Railway.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 17, 1870.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of the late J. Wesley Harper to-day was attended by a vast number of prominent citizens of New York and Brooklyn. The publishing trade was largely represented and all of the employes of Harpers was present. Six clergymen participated in the ceremonies.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

Henry A. Sweetzer, one of the most versatile and best known of the younger members of the press of New York, died suddenly to-day, in his thirty-third year. Mr. Sweetzer was a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Yale College. He was formerly, in conjunction with C. H. Sweetzer, one of the publishers of the *Round Table*, and has latterly been connected with the *World*.

DISORDER IN BROOKLYN.

The master mechanics and builders of Brooklyn, at a meeting to-day, appointed a committee to call a public meeting to consider the subject of the more summary treatment of offenders than is now dealt by law. The funeral of Mr. Voorhees, the murdered builder, was largely attended.

REVENUE INVESTIGATION.

Commissioner Delano is busily engaged with internal revenue officials relative to the brokers' cases in the 32d District and the late seizures of whisky in the same district, and also the singular prosecutions brought by the Government in what are known as the Father Martin cases.

THE PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.

Judge Cardozo, in a decree rendered to-day, declined to interfere with the pneumatic railway being constructed under Broadway, holding that the projectors are doing nothing which under the legislative sanction they have not a right to do.

THETA DELTA CHI.

The Theta Delta Chi fraternity are holding their twenty-third annual convention in the city. One hundred members are present, representing sixteen colleges. The annual dinner will be given to-morrow.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Incendiary fires have been so frequent in West Hoboken that the citizens have organized a Committee of Safety, to be detailed nightly in squads, at night, for the protection of property.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Missouri river is open below the mouth of the Platte.

—Over six thousand emigrants have arrived at New York since Jan. 1st.

—A terrible gale prevailed at Memphis last night, and boats were unable to leave.

—The Hebrew citizens of Chicago have inaugurated an elegant club house in that city.

—The Kentucky Legislature will be present at the informal opening of the bridge over the Ohio, at Louisville, today.

—Two inches of snow fell at Wasatch, on the Pacific Railroad, on Wednesday. Trains continued running without interruption.

—The New York board of education has received a recommendation that the ancient Irish language be taught in the public schools.

—The anniversary of the battle of Fort Donelson was celebrated at New York Wednesday night by a ball, given by the Union League.

—Patrick Beakan has been convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing Thomas Maginnes in the town of Mumford, N. Y., last April.

—Daniel A. Hasbrauck, of Ulster county, N. Y., a farmer, attacked by a deaf and dumb negro with an axe on Tuesday, died yesterday.

—In Louisville yesterday it rained heavily until four P. M., when a hail storm, follwed by snow, set in, which bid fair to continue all night.

—The scarlet fever is raging fearfully in Napoleon, Jackson county, Michigan. In a week Edward Miller lost his wife and five children by the disease.

—In the New York Senate yesterday a report was made to enable the consolidation of the American and Foreign Bible Society with the American Baptist Publication Society.

—Henning & Genhark, Hudson City, N. J., match makers, convicted of using counterfeit revenue stamps, were sentenced to one year each in the State Prison at hard labor.

—New York hotel proprietors met Wednesday night to organize an ice company in opposition to the existing monopoly and for the protection of ice consumers in general.

—The success of the recent experiments with double shotted projectiles at Fortress Monroe was but partial. Col. Baylor, Ordinance Officer, does not endorse the opinion of the inventor.

—Commissioner Delano is in New York investigating the wholesale seizure by Collector Bailey of the stock and premises of leading liquor merchants, which have not yet been presented to the legal authorities.

—A fight took place at Red Lake mine, Minnesota, on Tuesday, between a rough named Mike O'Connor *alias* Red Handed Mike and a gambler named McCarthy. The latter got the worst of it and retired, but soon returned with a revolver and shot O'Connor dead.

—The Senatorial question in the Texas Legislature is set for the 22d inst. Gen. Reynolds, who would undoubtedly be elected, positively declines. The chances are in favor of Morgan C. Hamilton for the six years term, Lieutenant Governor Flanagan for the four years term, and some other Radical for one year.

—News from Japan states the rice crop in the province of Echison was a complete failure, and the Government had prohibited the export of rice from Regata, except by special license as provided by treaty with foreign powers. It is probable that the exportation will be prohibited from other open ports.

—A. T. Whittlesey, editor of the Evansville (Ind.) *Courier*, a prominent Democrat and former bitter opponent of the colored race, sends a note to the lecture association tendering the hospitality of his house to Frederick Douglass, where he and his friends shall be made welcome without regard to race or color.

—A fire at Philadelphia Thursday morning totally destroyed the extensive woolen mill of John P. Buener, on Hamilton streets. The walls extended over the whole block between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. It was valued at seven hundred thousand dollars, and had stock on hand valued at seventy-five thousand dollars. Seven hundred hands were employed in the mill. Total insurance on mill, machinery and stock, about $50,000. The origin of the fire was at first thought to be from the explosion of a boiler and attended with loss of life, but this, however, is now denied.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Tariff and Revenue—Agriculture Prospects—Cuban and Spain Question—New Ports of Entry—Funding of the Debt—The Cleveland Revenue Seizure.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1870.

REVENUE TAX AND TARIFF TAX.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning heard Mr. Bailey, of New York, on behalf of equalizing the tax on American and foreign life and fire insurance companies.

The Committee has resolved, eight to one, (Mr. Maynard), to reduce by $50,000,000 the internal revenue bill, which is on the basis of collecting $160,000,000. The income tax is to be reduced, but not abolished.

President Grant and the administration are favorable to a reduction of the tariff by twenty millions and of internal revenue by thirty millions.

AGRICULTURE RETURNS.

Returns to the Department of Agriculture during January indicate a decrease in the acreage of winter wheat in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, New England and the cotton belt. The decrease in Illinois is six per cent., in Michigan six, in Indiana and New York five. The area in California is nearly the same as last year, and little difference is reported from Ohio. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. Kansas has increased her acreage very largely, and Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia have also made material increase. The acreage of other winter grains is reduced slightly.

Reports of the condition of the winter wheat are not generally favorable. In the Ohio valley the reduced seeding and spring appearance at this period of the year ranges from six to twenty per cent. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Texas and California an average condition is indicated. In most of the remaining States the prospect is said to be comparatively unpromising. The probabilities at present are opposed to the prospect of another year of marked productiveness.

An increased acreage in barley is reported from Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas. Its condition is little better than that of wheat. Throughout the Ohio Valley and the Northwest is represented to be thirteen per cent. in Missouri, 9 in Indiana, 8 in Illinois, 7 in Ohio and 5 in Michigan.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day discussed at length the resolution relative to the contest between Cuba and Spain, introduced yesterday by Mr. Banks. No conclusion was reached. The consideration will be resumed at next meeting. There is no truth in the report that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have divided on the Cuban question. The deliberations thus far have been harmonious, and it is probable they will make a united report favoring Mr. Morton's neutrality bill, with some modifications.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

The House Commerce Committee have agreed to report Representative Judd's bill allowing merchandise to be transhipped in bond without payment of duties in the West and East and making ports of entry and delivery of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c. They added Evansville, Ind., Milwaukee, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y.

THE CLEVELAND SEIZURE.

One of the results of the recent seizure of a distillery at Cleveland, by Supervisor Dwyer, will be the removal of two or three subordinate revenue officials in that district.

FUNDING OF THE DEBT.

Reports are that it being found impossible to fund the National debt at allowed rate of interest, the project has been given up for this year.

THE MONARCH.

The Monarch sailed Chesapeake Bay at daylight this morning and will probably reach Annopolis to-night.

GOES TO ANNAPOLIS.

Secretary Robeson will probably visit Annapolis to-morrow to welcome the officers of the British steamer Monarch.

CUSTOMS.

The custom receipts last week amounted to $2,915,148.

EARTHQUAKE.

At San Francisco—Great Uproar and Excitement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—An earthquake to-day caused the hotels and public buildings to be vacated instantly. The streets were blocked with people before the shock hardly ceased. Fortunately it occurred about recess time in the public schools. Many children were out playing. In the schools which were in session the teachers managed to keep the children under control, though at one school several misses fainted and quite a panic occurred. The Custom House is uninjured, but was soon empty of occupants. The cracks made by the October shock in some old buildings were widened a little, but no material damage was sustained.

Funeral services were being held in the Washington Street Baptist Church, with a large congregation in attendance. At the first trouble the pastor of the congregation rushed for the door. Several ladies fainted, but no one was seriously injured.

The old frame buildings on the wharves swayed and creaked, but the waters of the bay showed no unusual commotion.

The shock was quite heavy in Petaluma, causing the people to vacate brick buildings. The weather was clear and warm at the time of the shock. It is raining this evening.

ST. LOUIS.

Serious Boiler Explosion—Funeral of John J. Roe—The Weather.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—The boiler in the Union Railway Car Works of H. M. Woodward, in the extreme lower part of the city, exploded with terrific force about two o'clock, killing Fred. Kergin, Frank Collins, Jr., Brow and the engineer, name not ascertained, and injuring several, half a dozen by scalding or falling bricks or timbers. The building was also badly damaged.

The funeral of John J. Roe was attended by a very large number of merchants and other prominent citizens. The services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, and the ceremonies were performed by Dr. Berkley, Dr. Dickey and Dr. Nicols, the latter preaching a very eloquent sermon. Nearly one hundred carriages followed the remains to the cemetery. A large number of business houses were closed and draped in mourning and flags hung at half mast on the steamers at the levee. The city offices were closed and unusual manifestations of sorrow were apparent in various parts of the city.

The weather, which has been very warm during the past week, changed last night and rain fell briskly. This morning a snow storm set in, which continued all forenoon and promises to last all day.

CINCINNATI.

Great Exposition of Manufactures and Products—Municipal Guests from Kentucky.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, February 17.—The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the holding of a great exposition of manufactures and products in this city, held a meeting to-day and requested a similar committee of the Board of Trade. The project will doubtless be carried out. It is the intention to make this the greatest industrial exhibition that has ever occurred in the west. It will occur during the approaching fall.

The members of the General Assembly of Kentucky, with the Governor and staff, have accepted an invitation of the city Council to visit Cincinnati. They will be here on Saturday. A committee of citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport will proceed to Louisville to-morrow to receive them.

NEWS BY CABLE.

British Telegraph System—Education in England and Wales—French Editors and Rioters Sentenced—Transportation of Political Offenders Suspended—Religious Toleration in Sweden.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 17.—The Fenian demonstration which was announced to take place at Cork yesterday was repressed by the authorities.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* reviews the history of the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States, and after recounting the immense good it has accomplished, deplores its approaching end.

The merchants of Glasgow last evening held an indignation meeting and denounced the present management of the new telegraphic system.

In the House of Lords to-day the Committee on Standing Orders was appointed.

Lord Cairns demanded returns as to the condition of agriculture, laborers and tenures of land in Ireland. Lord Salisbury censured this mode of doing business as likely to lead to great waste of time in the early part of the session. On motion of explanations from the Lord Chancellor, Earl Gray, Lord Redesdale and others, the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons Mr. Mansell, under Colonial Secretary, stated that the Hudson Bay company's domain has been transferred to Canada, but no money had been paid. The transfer had been brought about through the concurrence of England, Canada and the Hudson Bay company. The Red river difficulties would be speedily settled, though how soon it would be premature to say.

The Postmaster General again alluded to the irregularity of the telegraph service and regretted that his hopes of improvement had not been realized. He explained that the recent storms and defective insulation had interfered with the working of the wires, while at the same time the lines were overloaded with dispatches by rival news lines. The Government was unable to furnish all the news reports offered and some compromise was indispensable.

Mr. Forster asked leave to bring in a bill providing for elementary education in England and Wales. He spoke in general terms of the value of education and pronounced the present system deplorable. He then gave a sketch of the bill. It proposed to divide England and Wales into educational districts; grants were to be made under certain conditions, to be ascertained by inspection, and where needful compulsory rates would be imposed to supply any deficiency of aid from the State; local inspectors were to be elected; parents, when able to do so, were to pay school fees, and others were to receive free tickets according to their inability to schools. In every poor section education was to be entirely free.

A general debate followed the introduction of the bill. Messrs. Montague, Dickson, Mundilla, Wheelhouse and others participating. Mr. Walpole made a speech in support of the bill. Mr. Fawcett wished to have attendance at school made compulsory. Sir J. Packington argued against the measure, and Mr. Forster met his objections and promised the House should have time for deliberation. The bill was read a first time and the House adjourned.

A canoe race between the champions of Oxford and Cambridge will take place on the Thames in the week of the University race.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £114,000 during the week.

CORK, February 17.—Mahoney and his son have been committed for trial on a charge of concealing arms and of having treasonable Fenian documents in their possession.

LONDON, February 17.—The Great Eastern had yesterday paid out two hundred and ten miles of the Bombay and Red Sea cable.

DUBLIN, February 17.—The Irish Liberal party generally express qualified approval of the land reform bill. It is thought that instead of removing it will merely allay discontent.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 17.—The trial of the editors of the *Reveil*, the irreconcilable organ, for violation of the press law, has been brought to a close. M. Delescluse, the chief editor, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirteen months and to pay a fine of two thousand francs. M. Caran, another of the editors, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and two thousand francs fine.

The Empress Eugenie has been seriously ill, but is now much better.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 100,000 francs the past week.

The *Marseillais* publishes a letter from a gentleman of Boston to Victor Noir and Rasoael, in which he says he encloses fifty francs towards erecting a monument to Victor Noir and M. Boudin. The *Rappel*, irreconcilable, publishes a letter from Victor Hugo to Henri Rochefort, calling him a brave man for the duel.

PARIS, February 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes an imperial decree, by request of the Minister of Justice, which annuls the decree of 1851, giving the governor-general the power to banish or to penal settlements parties who belong to secret political societies. The Minister says this power is abolished because it is incompatible with liberal government.

Gustave Flourens has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and one hundred francs fine, and M. Deveure, publisher of *La Marseillaise*, to two months' imprisonment and five hundred francs fine, for publishing false news.

Ten persons arrested during the riots, those convicted of carrying arms have been condemned to three and four months' imprisonment and those convicted of uttering seditious cries to fifteen and thirty days.

A meeting of the Deputies of the left centre of the Corps Legislatif will be held to-morrow. Immediate action on the interpellation introduced in the Chamber by Jules Favre, concerning the domestic policy of the Government, will be urged, and a resolution will be introduced declaring that if the Ministry do not accept the interpellation the left centre will vote with the left.

La Patrie pronounces false the report that Austria and other powers had transmitted to Rome a remonstrance against the Papal syllabus.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Carlist disturbances are reported at Murica, Calatayan and other places, but they were promptly suppressed. The indications are unmistakable that the Carlists are plotting for a general outbreak in the spring. The government is aware of their designs and prepared to meet them.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, February 11.—The Diet passed a law admitting Dissenters and Jews to political rights. The King signed the law immediately.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Arrived out, steamer City of London.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 17.—*Evening.*—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ on account. American securities: 67's, 86¾; 62's, 88; 65's, 87¾; 10-40's, 83½; Erie, 21½; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic & Great Western, 28¼.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 17.—Bonds active and firm at 95¾.

PARIS, February 17.—Bourse quiet at 73f. 37c.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton quiet —middling uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11⅝@11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet: California white Wheat 9s; red western, No. 2, 7s 7d@7s 8d; winter 8s 6d; Western Flour 19s 6d. Corn: No. 2 mixed 27s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s. Provisions dull; Pork 90s. Beef 102s. Lard 67s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 57s. Produce unchanged. Tallow 46s 3d. Petroleum firm.

ANTW

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 93½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 119½.

THE great bridge over the Ohio, at Louisville, is to be formally dedicated to the public to-day.

THE school-trustees of the Seventh ward, in New York, recommend that the ancient Irish language be taught in their public schools.

A VACANCY has been made in the Board of State Charities, by the resignation of one of its members, Mr. F. B. PENNIMAN, the state of whose health has made his resignation necessary, from a position of such active duty.

THE Mercantile Library, at Philadelphia, is hereafter to be open to the public, on Sundays, from 2 o'clock to 8 P. M. Its managers anticipate the best results from this experiment, which in that way would be commended for imitation here and elsewhere.

THE appropriation bill contemplates a reduction of over $100,000 in the expenses of our Legislature. If the bill should become a law in that shape, it will furnish a very comfortable proof that even a Coalition majority does not wholly disregard the urgent public demands.

LUTHERAN SWEDEN has at last enfranchised her dissenters and Jews. If we are right in the presumption that the former class includes all of her non-Lutheran christians, thus removing the disabilities of the Catholics, we must regard this act of wise toleration as a long step in the advance of enlightened civilization.

THE "National Executive Committee of the Union League of America" did a very wise thing, the other day, in resolving to "wipe out" the whole concern as it now exists, building up a new fraternity. It is high time for something of this sort, when the present organization has nothing better to do than to rant about Cuban liberty, for buncombe and bonds. They did a noticeable thing, when they invited Governor Geary to retire from the Presidency, replacing him with a sincere and respected Republican, like Governor Newell, of New Jersey.

THERE is no idea, in any well-informed quarter, at Washington or elsewhere, that the existing tariff of duties upon imports will be changed in any particular at the present session. The prospect is so discouraging to the free-traders, as to have led to a public meeting of their leading men in New York yesterday, at which one more effort was resolved upon "for the acceleration of the movement for a reform of the tariff." It is understood that a fresh campaign is to be opened in the Washington lobbies, and to be conducted on the Harrisburg plan. This will not succeed!

PUBLIC SENTIMENT is unquestionably averse to any sort of official intervention in the case of an unfaithful officer, who was only too leniently punished for his treason during the war. The court which convicted Fitz John Porter was unanimously in favor of sentencing him to death, for his perverse and fatal disobedience to the orders of his commander, Pope. This sentence was not found, and the milder penalty of expulsion from the service which he had dishonored, was substituted, for the sole reason that President LINCOLN intimated his purpose not to sanction the severer judgment. Not until that fact was known, was the court agreed upon any milder verdict. There is a sublimity of assurance in his present application to be relieved from even that.

WE CONGRATULATE Representative WHITE upon the passage, through the House, of his bill relating to the State Treasury. We fear that this will be the end of it. If it should also get though the Senate in its present form, it will be by a miracle. No sensible outsider supposes that the two Houses will be agreed upon any measure so effective as this, in covering the present situation. That is not the arrangement, as the Coalition understands it. A report says:

The bill as passed requires the State Treasurer to give sureties to the amount of $509,000, increases his salary to $8,000, and provides further that, until a proper treasury is provided by law, all public moneys not required for immediate use shall be put out at the best rate of interest which can be obtained, and no money to be deposited in any one banking institution to a greater amount than one-fourth its capital stock. It allows the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at certain periods, to pay reasonable premiums on State bonds in proposal form, for the purpose of liquidating the debt, and binds the Treasurer up in such a manner that there appears to be no possible chance for him to make anything above his salary, while in the faithful performance his duty.

SEPARATE BILLS have been introduced in either branch of Congress, for the enforcement of the XVth Article—one, in the Senate, by Mr. MORTON, and the other in the House, by Mr. BINGHAM. These bills differ only in the greater precision with which the latter defines the co equal franchise of the colored voter, and the greater minuteness of detail in its provisions of remedies and penalties for any denial of that right, in any mode direct or indirect. It is a mistake to suppose that a measure of this character can only be levelled against the reactionary obstinacy of Kentucky and Maryland. It will be equally applicable to the situation as it is, in numberless precincts, even of Republican States, where partizans might otherwise be found blind enough in their Democratic prejudices to place unlawful obstacles in the way of our newly affranchised citizens. There are wards in Philadelphia and many a township in other counties of our own Commonwealth, which, in October, will stand as much in need of a stern and resistless Federal control as at any poll in the three "border" States.

THE proposition to erect the Internal Revenue Bureau into a separate Department, giving its head a seat in the Cabinet, contemplates an expensive and wholly indefensible superfluity. The people entertain an earnest and not unreasonable hope that this Bureau, and the entire scheme of internal taxation, will, before many years, have become no longer necessary. In ten or twelve years, at the most, we shall have collected the last needful dollar of taxation from this most unpopular source, the other revenues being then adequate to meet current expenses, with the largely diminished dues to public creditors. Then, neither Bureau nor Department will be required. It will at any time be an easy matter to abolish the first, but of the latter, with its enlarged patronage and political power, we could never be free. The politicians of the day would find some way to keep it alive. No! Let it stand as a simple Bureau, and the sooner we can be relieved from even that, in justice to the financial necessities of the nation, the more we may count upon the popular satisfaction.

ENTER Schoeppe, once more! Once, the Supreme Court, having then no authority to review the evidence in his case, has dismissed his appeal for its deficiency of merit in legal points. But now, by the special Act just passed over the Governor's veto, the Court is fully empowered to review the evidence as well as the law in cases of a capital nature. The result will be another writ of error, with, perhaps, a decision granting a new trial.

The discussion in the House, upon the Executive veto of the Act, was very dramatically brought to a close, as narrated in the following extract from a report. Observe the effective grouping of the three promiuent figures—Jerry Eaton, Sam Josephs and M. B. Lowry! Says the reporter:

Mr. Josephs produced a letter from the wife of Jerry Eaton to Senator Lowry, which was read. It was an affecting epistle, and urged Mr. Josephs and others to do all in their power to enable Dr. Schoeppe to carry his case to the Supreme Court. The writer stated that she did think from sympathy with the accused, who might be an innocent man, as she knew her husband to be.

At the conclusion of the letter the members manifested much feeling and the bill was immediately passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 62 yeas to 29 nays.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Fourteen years ago these two great nations entered into a treaty of reciprocal free trade, under which the commodities of each should be admitted into the other at almost nominal rates of duty. The arrangement resembled the reciprocity treaty we had for a few years with Canada. This treaty is about to expire by limitation, and in France a powerful party has arisen in opposition to its renewal. In the Corps Legislatif the debate has been long and ardent, and has led to a free discussion of the principle of protection, and the development of national industry. M. THIERS, speaking on the abstract principle involved, remarked:

Well, gentlemen, what nations are those which seek to develop Labor with in themselves? They are the intelligent and the free nations. The nature of a free and intelligent people is such that when any product—for example, a woven stuff—is brought among them from another country, after using it for a time and proving it, they endeavor to imitate it—to produce it among themselves. What nations are they which never feel this desire? They are the barbarous and indolent nations of the East. Did any one ever hear of Turkey or Persia creating manufactures to rival the products of France and England? No, never! On the contrary, it is the first instinct of intelligent nations to endeavor to make for themselves that which comes to them from abroad, and not to buy from strangers what the nature of their climate does not prevent them from making for themselves.

WASTE OF LABOR.

The *Independent* of this week, in discussing a great navigable highway from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan through Fox river, remarks: "The economical interests of the American people demand that the corn of Illinois and the wheat of Minnesota shall not pay as much to the railroads for carrying it as to the farmer for raising it." Carrying it where? To New York, of course. Those people who live and breathe, make their money and gather their ideas in that all-grasping city cannot conceive how bread should pass from the hands of the grower to the mouth of the eater except through their hands. To their minds that order of things is as fixed and irreversible as the law of gravitation.

But that which the *Independent* says the American people demand is what they cannot get, simply because it requires as large an amount of force, estimated in money, or labor, if the term is preferred, to carry a bushel of corn from Illinois to New York, or a bushel of wheat from Minnesota, as it takes to raise it. We know that the railroads are carrying at a very small profit; and we know that the farmers away out beyond Chicago, so far as they raise corn and wheat for that market, are doing so at no profit at all, but in many cases at a positive loss; but what can be done about it? Bring the consumer, who now lives more than four thousand miles away from the producer of food, and set him down, and set him to work at whatever occupation he is skilled in, and save this enormous cost of carrying. It is labor lost; it enriches nobody. "Oh!" says somebody, "you are pushing your favorite protection hobby." True, we are; and until it is adopted as the settled policy of the government every interest will be out of joint, and none more so than that of agriculture.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The annual report of this great and prosperous corporation is published, and shows its affairs to be in a highly satisfactory condition. As many of the details are only interesting to stockholders, and to some to localities distant from this, we prefer to present the report to our readers in a condensed form.

The result of the operations of the Pennsylvania Central for 1869 are as follows:

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$ 5,500,171 06
Emigrant passengers	131,055 91
Mails	118 981 91
Express matters	362,656 10
General freights	12,932 655 88
Miscellaneous sources	465,401 41
	$17,250 811 73

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	$ 3 503,792 57
Motive power	3 649 156 15
Maintenance of cars	1,464 808 22
Maintenance of road	3 341 448 10
General expenses	213 852 86
	$12 203 267 60
Leaving net earnings for 1869 of	$ 5,047,544 13

The total amount of revenues compared with last year is:

1869	$17,250,811 73
1868	17,238,497 31
Increase	$ 17,314 42

The changes in the sources of revenue are shown below:

Increase.	
Regular freights	$ 50,491 58
Emigrants	92,821 64
Mails	18 980 66
Express Matters	10,772 34
	$153,067 21
Decrease.	
First-class passengers	$ 31 832 48
Miscellaneous sources	85 919 91
	135 752 79
Increase as above stated	$17 314 42

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which is under the same management, earned in 1869, $3,262,705 29; the operating expenses, during the same time, were $2,368,209 13, to which the report adds $956,069 12 payable to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad company, which made in the aggregate $3,344,219 25, leaving a loss to the Pennsylvania Central on the year's operations of $61,512 96. Not a bad exhibit for the road, although the Central did lose a few thousands.

During the year the number of tons carried on the Central road was 4,992,025, almost five millions; the number of passengers, 4,229,363. Of this vast mass of freight 2,329,358 tons were coal, both anthracite and bituminous. This item of its business is increasing rapidly. It is carried at rates which yield a very small profit per ton, but on the large amount transported the net revenue from it is of considerable importance.

The report treats at length of the negotiations which resulted in the lease of the Fort Wayne road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, and of the lease by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company, (in which the Pennsylvania Central Company holds a majority of shares,) of the lines owned by the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and also of the Little Miami Railroad, through which the connection between the Pennsylvania Central and Cincinnati is rendered complete and unbroken.

Of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad the report says:

After a lengthened negotiation with the directors of that company, a lease was agreed upon, and this company entered into possession of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway on the 1st of July last. The terms of this lease, which gave to the shareholders 12 per cent. on their capital, were at the time considered very onerous, and only justified by the circumstances already referred to. The results of its operation, however, for the first half year, notwithstanding a diminished revenue of $304,595.90, compared with that of the same months in 1868, have, through a vigorous retrenchment of expenses, left a net profit of $36,794 43 over all outlays, including the semi-annual contribution of $52,650 to the sinking fund. For these favorable results the company is much indebted to the energetic and economical administration of its affairs by J. N. McCullough, Esq., its General Manager.

Of the connecting roads still further west, the lines to Chicago and Cincinnati being complete, the President, in his report, remarks.

The connections of your line with St. Louis, the great city of the Mississippi valley, are now complete by way of Crestline, and nearly so upon the shorter and more direct route through Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Vandalia. With these arrangements, all of which will be perfected this year, we will limit our extensions, unless some overruling necessity should require us hereafter to go further. We have no interest in any line beyond the Mississippi river.

Unwilling as we have been to enter upon this policy, a careful review of the subject since its adoption leaves no doubt as to its wisdom, under the circumstances that have been developed within the past eighteen months.

This brief synopsis of this important report embodies all that the majority of our readers care to know of the gigantic operations of this company. Never, probably, were affairs of such magnitude conducted with so little noise and commotion. It has been involved in no Wall street squabbles, and its stock is above the reach of bulls and bears. It is well for Pennsylvania, and equally so for the more western States, that this great company had the courage and the strength to go in and grapple successfully with the opulent gamblers who manage the great lines of New York, and who would, but for this strongest of all the railroad corporations of the country, have clutched the whole of the States west of Pennsylvania. By the matchless skill of J. EDGAR THOMPSON and his associates, the railway system of the country is in as satisfactory a condition as could reasonably be hoped for.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE authorities of Utah discouraged the women from voting at the recent election, but some half a dozen of them voted. Both tickets were voted for by women.

WHEN you come to look at it properly, there is nothing strange in the fact that no citizen of Chicago has ever been converted to Mormonism. A man who can't live with one wife six weeks at a time naturally stands aghast at the thought of living with fifteen or twenty.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

MARRIAGE is uncertain in New Orleans as elsewhere. A year ago there was a romantic story of the remarriage of a man and woman who had been divorced a long time before and had each married, and become widowed in the intervals This couple are now before the court, again asking for a divorce.

THE Doylestown *Democrat*, one of the best Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, gives up the fight against equal suffrage. It has resisted this progress movement as stubbornly as any other Democratic journal, but it now recognizes that its party is beaten on this issue and proposes to accept the situation "as gracefully as possible."

DR. CHOAT, Superintendent of the Massachussetts Lunatic Hospital, says that the excess of insane woman over insane men is becoming more and more marked. He attributes it to the fact that more lunatic men die. Men are made insane by physical causes, while women succumb to subtle moral influences, not threatening to life, but intractable.

A NEW YORK letter says: "The most elegant dress ever seen in America was worn at a late disrepu'table ball in the metropolis. Twelve hundred yards of delicate white illusion, forty yards of the costliest gold cord, thirty-eight yards of salmon colored satin, fifteen yards of white satin, and eight yards of thread lace, were used in making this beautiful pattern dress. It was made by an American *modiste*, after designs by the wearer."

F. T. WALLACE, charged at Cleveland with committing a series of heavy forgeries, pleading guilty, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years. Before passing sentence the Judge took occasion to moralize at length on the case. The prisoner was unmanned, and had nothing to say. Previous to Mr. Wallace's arrest he had been looked upon as one of the most respectable citizens of Cleveland. He is in delicate health, and there is no likelihood of his surviving his sentence.

A MAN in Londonderry, N. H., had a very fine black Spanish rooster, which after manifesting singular symptoms, suddenly died. A *post mortem* examination was made of the bird and all parts appeared to be healthy. It was discovered that a string, several inches long, had passed into the gizzard, but was not digested. The operator, taking the cord, found that it extended to the crop and continued to the mouth. It had become so twisted around the tongue as to produce death by drawing the tongue into the throat.

MR. JONATHAN JENNESS, JR., of Rye, N. H. who died on the 1st instant, aged 77, was in some respects a remarkable man. During his lifetime he had never been over sixty miles from home, never rode in the cars but once, never missed a State or National election since he became a voter, and never missed winding the eight day family clock every Sunday morning for more than forty years. The Portsmouth *Times* says that he was consigned to the grave wearing the same pair of stockings that he wore when married, fifty-four years ago.

THE *Courier Journal* says that the negroes of Kentucky have decreased from 236,168 in 1860 to 140,445 in 1869, and that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment will not make the slightest change in the political status. It estimates the negro vote at 38,000, and says if they vote the radical ticket *en masse* it will scarcely alter the result even in a single legislative district. The principal black vote will be in Louisville city and Jefferson county 5,300; Fayette, 4,000; Bourbon, 900; Christian, 1,700; Logan, 1,000; Madison, 1,000; Shelby, 1,500, and Warren, 1,000.

THE Richings troupe has not been disbanded, nor is it to be—although misfortune has befell them at almost every step on their western tour. Arrangements had been made for a dissolution at Pittsburgh the coming week, and Mrs. Bernard would have returned to her native city, if such an event should have occurred, sadly reduced in means. Her prospects have brightened the past week, and success promises to take the place of adversity. She has accepted an offer of a very liberal character from the proprietor of one of the New Orleans theatres, and company will go there at a very early day.

THE San Francisco *Alta California* says: "Through passengers say that the overland trip is made with more comfort now, even by delicate invalids, than in the summer dust of the plains. No trouble whatever has been experienced from snow, and railroad men say none will be; even on the Union Pacific line, passengers in the sleeping cars sleep with their windows partly open, and few use extra clothing. Passengers are not so much crowded for room as in the Spring and Summer. They all say that the prevalent impressions about the danger of the trip at this season in cold weather are imaginary.

IF it be true, as is alleged, that the Democracy have captured the hero of Lookout Mountain, have possession of the keys of the Treasury by the election of the recalcitrant Irwin, and will through the disgraceful decisions of the Election Committee, in a few days have control of the Senate, and with the aid of Lowry's vote—already pledged—elect Wallace of coffee pot notoriety, Speaker of the Senate, at the close of the session; then the Republicans of the State can judge in advance of their ability to elect a majority of the next Legislature, on whose action will depend the control of the Commonwealth for the next seven years.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says:—A Legislative Committee appeared in Philadelphia on Saturday to inquire into the charges of corrupt use of money to influence the action of the Legislature on the Metropolitan Police bill. If money was really used on either side the facts ought to be brought out and the parties exposed; but there is reason to believe that the majority of the committee are not very anxious to get the facts. They came to Philadelphia to examine witnesses here, the principal persons being the Mayor and the Chief of Police, yet they went away without examining these gentlemen, on the pretence that they could do nothing because *no subpœnas* were issued, although both these officers informed the committee that they were ready to appear and testify without being subpœnaed.

THE new Senators elected by the Georgia Legislature are not up, in point of character and standing, to what was hoped for from the regenerated Legislature of that State. It looks now as though there would be a great muddle in the matter. It is not at all propable that the House will declare Georgia entitled to representation, except upon conditions such as have been imposed upon Virginia and Mississippi. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, it is understood, will hold that a new declaration of the right of the State to representation is unnecessary, and that the credentials of HILL and MILLER are properly before it for consideration. Should they be overruled by the Senate, and the House proposition be concurred in, then the whole question of the validity of the old Legislature will come up for decision in this case. There would seem to be no way out of the question, except through the position of General TERRY, that the act of Dec. 22, 1869, taken in connection with the previous acts of reconstruction, placed the Government of the State on a provisional basis, with its action wholly subject to revision by Congress.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

LOUIS KOSSUTH will shortly return to Hungary.

In Roumania twenty per cent. of the population are Jews.

A FACULTY "For the Science of Judaism" is to be founded in Berlin.

A "LYCEUM FOR LADIES" has been opened at Breslau, in the Russian province of Silesia.

BERLIN has now over seven hundred thousand inhabitants, and Vienna six hundred thousand.

IGNATIUS VON DOELLINGER, the great leader of the Liberal Catholics of Europe, was recently elected honorary citizen of Munich.

THE Brussels Assizes recently sent to the House of Correction a nine-year-old boy who had attempted to assassinate his own mother.

THE Parisian Cocottes have again made their appearance at the Bois de Boulogne and at Longchamps, with their hair dyed green and purple.

THEY say in Paris that recently large sums of money have been invested in United States bonds in the name of Emperor Napoleon the Third, the Empress Eugenie, and the Prince Imperial.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC urges the Emperor Napoleon to make the Marseillaise Hymn again the national air of France. He says that if that were done, the revolutionists would soon cease using its soul-stirring strains for their purposes.

THE Prussian Government has military maps of every foot of its territory, so complete that every hill, ravine, brooklet, field and forest is delineated with perfect accuracy. It is a common boast of Prussian military men, that within eight days 848,000 men can be concentrated to the defence or any single point within the kingdom.

IT is related by a French paper that Pope Pius the Ninth said the other day in regard to those who preach the infallibility of the Pope separately from the church: "So it was not enough that St. John was decapitated, you want to decapitate St. Peter?" Pius the Ninth intended to say by these words that he regards as a decapitation the infallibility dogma which separates the head of the church from its members.

PROFESSOR VON GRAEFE, the celebrated Berlin oculist, was recently invited to visit Vienna for the purpose of performing an operation on the eyes of a wealthy banker of that city. He remained five days on the banks of the Danube and received from the banker five thousand florins, and from other patients who consulted him during his sojourn in Vienna as much more. Graefe is in very poor health, and it is feared he will be obliged to abandon his practice entirely.

THE famous Pastor Knaack, of Berlin, whose protest against the astronomical theories of Kepler and Newton, a year or two ago, excited so much amusement, seems to have found imitators in the petty German principality of Lippe. Some time ago there was introduced in the public schools of that place a reader, which, on page 160, contains an article headed as follows: "About space, the large celestial orb and the daily revolution of the stars, the sun and the moon around the earth."

THE Count d'Eu, who married Don Pedro's daughter, has been declared heir presumptive to the Brazilian throne, the Emperor having no male issue. The Count is an Orleans, being the eldest son of the Duke of Nemours, second son of the "Citizen King," and his mother was a Princess of the Saxe Coburgh family, and nearly related, therefore, to the royal houses of England, Portugal and Belgium. The Count, now in his 28th year, commanded the Brazilian army during last year's campaign against Paraguay, defended by President Lopez.

THERE is a genteel vagabond in Vienna who manages to get drunk every day on the best of liquor. He feigns to have epileptic fits and falls down in the street; and when charitable passers by open his coat and bathe his face with water, on suddenly opens his eyes and whispers to them, in a piteous voice, "Oh, that will not do me much good; but please pour a glass of cognac down my throat, and I will be all right again in the course of a few minutes." This is done, of course, by the unsuspecting victims of the sharper, who repeats the same maneuver every day at dozen different places.

THE Radical papers of Paris still keep up a fire on Pierre Bonaparte. Some of them compare the Prince's crime to that of the Duke de Praslin. "The peer of France," says the *Reveil*, "escaped the scaffold by suicide. The Bonaparte must be at least attired in the galley slave's dress. To the galleys, miscrable wretch!" The *Reform* insists that Prince Murat, accused of having had M. Comte beaten by his servants, should be sent to join Pierre Bonaparte at the Conciergerie, and maintains that until that shall have been done "it is the right and duty of all honest men to kill him like a dog wherever they meet him."

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH LADY, residing at Toulon for the benefit of her health, received numerous and devoted letters from an admirer who signed himself "Abel," and who could not be traced. At length she became quite interested in him. Soon after a police inspector presented himself to the fair lady. "Madam," said he, "among the effects of a person lately deceased, a letter has been found bearing your address. It is supposed that the deceased, who died suddenly, had not time to post it. "Here it is." It was a letter from Abel. The lady recognized it at once. "And who was this Abel who wrote to me so often?" said the fair English woman. "Madam," replied the functionary, "he was a convict at the dockyard!"

A DANGEROUS riot broke out the other day among the convicts at the Bagne of Toulon. Troops had to be called out to quell the disturbance. Next day the ringleaders had to undergo the terrible punishment of the bastinado, in the presence of all the inmates of the bagne. The first convict to whom it was administered bore twenty-five strokes with the utmost fortitude, but then he began to writhe, and finally broke out in the most heart-rending screams. He had fainted away long before he received his hundred strokes. The firmness of culprit No. 2 gave way after the tenth stroke. No. 3 took thirty without wincing, and moaned but very little up to the sixtieth stroke. No. 5, the most desperate of them all, fainted even before the cudgeling of No. 4 was over.

Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment.

With a view to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Judge Bingham has prepared a bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, who have hitherto been denied that right on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It is intended especially to meet the case of such States as Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, wherein it is feard the Fifteenth Amendment will be disregarded.

The first section provides that from and after the passage of the act all colored citizens of the United States, resident in the several States of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at all elections in the State of their residence, subject only to the same conditions which now are or hereafter be required to qualify white citizens to vote therein.

Section two enacts a penalty of five hundred dollars fine and one month's imprisonment, against every assessor or other officer of a State, who neglects to assess the person or property of any colored citizen of the United States prior to an election.

The third section prescribes a similar penalty, to be enforced against any of the members of any levy court who shall commit a similar offence.

Section four provides that any clerk or other officer required by the law of a State to register, record or transcribe any list of persons against whom taxes have been assessed, who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to register the name of any colored citizen who has been lawfully assessed to pay any tax, shall pay a fine of $500, and be imprisoned not less than one month.

The remaining sections provide penalties to be enforced against other State, county and ward officers who refuse to receive the vote of a colored man. The Circuit Courts of the United States are given jurisdiction in all cases arising under the act.

THE night preceding Traupmann's execution, Capoul, the tenor, occupied a cell in the prison, and slept there. Other Parisian celebrities were also present, among them V. Sardou, A. Wolff and Maxime du Camp. Since this, a lady, in what is styled high life, has written to the inspector of Traupmann's cell to ask for notes, as she proposes to write his memoirs; "would like details of his private life, his tastes, religious principles and morals in general."

"SIR," said a veteran disciple of Tammany, in a recent grog-shop discussion, "I would have you know that I have voted these twenty-seven years, and always the regular Democratic ticket!" "The hell you have!" was the contemptuous reply. "I've voted the same ticket twenty-seven times *at one election*." The old fogy knocked under at once.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to DR. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seem to have departed, and the indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some ser ous malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the regimen, and the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes one to be enjoyed. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in practice, may seem incredible to those who put their faith on the mercinal effects of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9th, 1870. fe7:2

☞ AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Birmingham and Elizabeth Turnpike Road Co. pany will be held at SHAFFER'S HOTEL, in Birmingham, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1870, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN S. HAYS, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9th, 1870. fe10:39:47

☞ HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON INFANTRY.

THE MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON INFANTRY are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Company to be held THIS EVENING, Feb. 18th, at the Armory, Splane's Hall, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

A full attendance is requested, as Col. David Campbell will hold an election for Commissioned Officers.

By order,
fe17:n36 JOHN C. APPLEBE, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 22d, 1870.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Pike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

ja26:n100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—To the Citizens OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH:

Complaints having been made to me concerning unsound meat sold from Country Wagons, and others, to private families, this is to give notice to all persons who have been, or may be, victimized by such unscrupulous dealers, that my office will be at the office of the Superintendent of the Markets, Mr. Kilgore's, where all such cases should be reported that justice may be meted out to such offenders.

THOMAS W. LINDSAY,
fe17:n34 Meat Inspector.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE 15th Penna. (Anderson) Cavalry.

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Leaves from a Trooper's Diary,"

Narrating some experiences of a member of the above named regiment in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia,

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Comprising an authentic account of the famous "Mutiny" in the Anderson Cavalry, and of the affairs that led to it.

In one elegant volume, colored cloth, with an original design on the cover.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address,

J. A. B. WILLIAMS,
Box 2744, Philadelphia
fe11:193

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

At $1.25 Colored Dress Silks, worth $1.75.
At $1.50 Colored Dress Silks, worth $2.25.
At $2.50 Wide Col'd Do. do. $4.00.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS,
Extra Quality.
American Corded Poplins,
Black and Colored Empress Cloths,
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Spring Delaines in new Styles.

CASSIMERES, JEANS & TWEEDS.

Table Linens and Linen Towelings.
Huck Towels and Table Napkins.
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Plain and Emb'd Shirt Fronts.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT HORNE & CO'S.

Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS,
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
fe8

10 BOXES GENTS PAPER COLLARS

For 60 Cents,

Good Style and Make.

Ladies' and Children's Best Quality CASHMERE STOCKINGS,

At One-Half Usual Prices.

OPENED THIS MORNING.

GENTLEMEN'S NEW SILK BOWS AND SCARFS.

Merchants and Dealers SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,

AT MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.
fe10

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and that the base is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN. H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

☞ Newest styles of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVEN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja22:s90

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,

For Spring Trade, just received, which we WILL SELL AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

TEA SETS, CASTORS,
ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER DISHES,
CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS,
PICKLE STANDS, GRAVY BOWLS,
SYRUP PITCHERS, SPOON HOLDERS,
SOUP TUREENS, SPOONS, FORKS,
BAKING DISHES, KNIVES, &c.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.
fe17

SECOND LIST, 1870, APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's office:

Pittsburgh.

Andrew Flynn, tavern, 6th ward;
Patrick Brown, tavern, 7th ward;
Patrick Fuller, eating house, 14th ward.
E. Hohman, tavern, 12th ward.

Townships.

Erastus Pierce, tavern, Penn;
Joseph Breal, tavern, Shaler.

The License Board will hear the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk,
fe18

100 BARRELS CLEVELAND Lime.
100 bbls Tremont Lime.
100 bbls Eastern White Lime.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Marseilles Bed Quilts.

At $1.50 Honey Comb Quilts,
At $2.75 Heavy Bed Quilts.
At $1.00 a pair Real Kid Gloves—a great bargain.
At $2.75 Ladies Embossed Felt Skirts—an extra bargain

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arnold, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jn10:1

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myt

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fe12:tu3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 17, 1870.

The chief feature in financial circles to day was the publication of private telegrams from Washington in regard to the action of Congress on finances. Prominent among these was one to the effect that all measures looking to the funding of the debt would be abandoned for this year. This news gave general satisfaction, as the funding bill now before Congress is looked upon with general disfavor. Other telegrams relating to the proposed reduction in tariff and internal revenue to the extent of $50,000,000 were received with much favor. The rise and activity in Government bonds in Europe was also the subject of much comment. German bankers generally telegraphed to Europe that the funding bill would probably fail, which, in connection with the general reduction of interest in continental cities, caused a rise in national credit. Bankers generally look for a further improvement in Europe when it is known that the funding bill is abandoned for this year.

There is a good demand for money this afternoon; market steady at 6@6 per cent. On call. Prime paper at 7@8 per cent. Sterling a shade firm at 8½@9 per cent. Gold heavy and lower, with a pressure of offers to sell at option prices; opened at 119¾, touched 119¾ and closed at 119⅝. The Assistant Treasurer sold $1,000,000 at 119 39-100@119 50-100. Carrying rates 3@9 per cent. Clearances, $22,000,000.

Governments lower in sympathy with gold, and closed steady. Coupons, '81, 17⅝@18; do '62, 15@15½; do '64, 14¼@14⅝; do do '65, 14¼@14⅝; do new, 13⅛@13¼; do' 67, 13⅜@13⅝; do '68, 13⅝@13¾; 10-40's, 12⅝@12⅝; Currency sixes, 11½@11¾.

State Bonds dull: Missouris, 91½; old Tennessees, 56; new, 49¾; old Virginias, 62½; new, 66; old North Carolinas, 46; new, 25; Louisiana levee sixes, 69¾.

Railway market very weak and prices are off ⅛@1¾ per cent, from the highest point of the day, and the present downward turn of affairs is being assisted by some leading operators who buy back the stocks they sold freely during the past two days on the top wave of the market. Miscellaneous and express stocks generally dull, the only activity being in Pacific Mail.

Five-Thirty Prices.—Canton, 85; Cumberland, 35¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅝; Quicksilver, 13¾; Mariposa, 9¾; do. preferred, 20¾; Adams Express, 63½; Wells & Fargo, 20¾; American, 57½; United States, 51¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 26¾; do., preferred, 46; Harlem, 147¾; do. preferred 150; Hudson, 95½; Reading, 96¾; Michigan Central, 121; Lake Shore, 88; Illinois Cen., nominal; last sale, 141; Pittsburgh, 101; Northwestern, 76¼; do. preferred, 90; Rock Island, 122¾; St. Paul, 67; do. preferred, 80; Wabash, 47; do. preferred 71; Fort Wayne, 91½; Alton and Terre Haute, 32½; do. preferred, 60; C. & A., 115; do preferred, 116½; O. & M., 30½; Hannibal and St. Jo., 76¾; do. preferred, 99½; C. C. & I. C., 21; St. Joe, 107½; Dubuque, 100; Iron Mountain, 43; C. C. & C., 74; Gregory, 180; Grass Valley, 80.

Boston prices: Calumet, 70; Copper Falls, 5¾; Franklin, 7½; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 87.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $77,352,155; currency, $7,147,576; general balance, $84,779,912.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 119⅝; United States Sixes, 1881, 117¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115; do. 1864, 114¼; do. 1865, 114⅜; Ten-Forties, 112¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 113¼; do. do. 1867, 113⅝; do. do. 1868, 113⅝; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111½; Lake Superior —.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870.

Wheat continues to attract considerable attention at Chicago, and while the impression seems to prevail there that it is a good and safe investment at present prices, operators, nevertheless, are timid, being apprehensive that it might turn out differently,

We clip the following, which is a little "bullish," from the Chicago *Republican*, of Wednesday: For some little time past, prominent dealers have been quietly buying up wheat to hold for a time, knowing very well that there would and must be a reaction, and that the downward movement would receive a check, and they are very well satisfied with the turn in the market. Operators are now firm in the belief that wheat was cheap at 75c per bushel, and many are asking themselves the question why they did not lay away a few "lives" when they could have purchased it free. The *Republican* has told them time and again that wheat was good property at anything under 80 per bushel, and time has proven that assertion correct. Advices from Liverpool state that the receipts there are largely of American wheat, and this has been the cause for some time past, which indicates that there is but little wheat coming from other sources. The receipts at this point continue on a liberal scale, and there is a continued and gradual accumulation here, but the low prices ruling no doubt induces consumption in quarters where other grain could be used was wheat not selling at a comparatively low figure. It is safe to predict that there will not be as much wheat raised this coming harvest as last season or the year previous, for the simple reason that it does not pay, and the farmer can and will try some other crop. It cos a more money to raise wheat than it does any other grain, and for this reason it is necessary to have it sell at a material advance over other cereals, which has not been sufficient on the crop of 1869 to pay the producer, hence it is very likely that a smaller area of wheat will be planted than for some years past.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the same date, after referring to the market having been somewhat excited and more active, says: There was not, however, a great advance in prices here, as the news practically anticipated through the medium of the "private advices" which are now received by the leading operators, and are generally ahead of the more public telegrams in noting market changes. Then, too, the advance brought out numerous sellers, who were anxious to dispose of wheat that had dragged on their hands for so long. It was claimed by the bears that the interruption in the supply to Liverpool is but a temporary result of Eastern winds; that the winter is so nearly over that the spring shipments will soon make up for deficiencies, and that there is too much in store to permit of an extensive appreciation in prices, and so much grain lying back in the country that a material rise would bring a perfect avalanche upon us. The bears also charged that the whole advance is the result of a concerted movement on the part of the bulls; but they bought, nevertheless.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

APPLES—Demand fair, and arrivals light, though prices are not quotably higher; we continue to quote, in store, at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand, for prime to choice roll, while common and inferior is plenty and very dull; the former is quoted at 33@35.

BEANS—In good supply and dull; may be fairly quoted at $2@2,25 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 3 cts.

BROOM CORN—14@18 cts per pound.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17¼; New York Sage Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CARBON OIL—Continues quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 25@26½, for standard brands.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime cultivated at $14,00@15 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues in good supply and very dull. Apples 7@8 cts. Peaches 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Blackberries, 14@15 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—No demand and market almost bare; we quote nominally at 10½@11c.

EGGS—Continue rather dull, with sales at 22@23, though some dealers are still holding at 25

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change in prices. We continue to quota western flours at $6@5,50 for spring and $5,75@6 for winter. Rye flour $5@5,25.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged, with scarcely enough doing doing to establish quotations; we continue to quote nominally at $1,10@1,12 for prime red, and $1,15@1,14 for choice. Oats continue dull, but unchanged; dealers still quote at 43@45, buying, and 47@48, selling. Corn dull with a good deal offering and not much wanted; we continue to quote at 68@70 in first hands, and 75@76 on the street. Rye is very dull; with but few buyers over 85. Barley dull, spring 95c@$1; fall $1,05 @1,10.

HAY—May be quoted at $15@22 from country wagons, as to quality. Baled, on wharf, $15@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2,20@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@ 2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Tennessee at 8@9 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales in store at 50@55c.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light, and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and unchanged. Plain Shoulders, 12½; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 13½@14; Rib Sides, 15¾; Clear Sides, 16¾@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18¾c; Sugar Cured Hams, 18¾. Steamed Lard, in tierces, 16c; kettle, 17¾@17¾. Mess Pork $29.

SEEDS—There is a continued fair demand for Clover seed, and it is quoted firm, in store, at $8,50; sales to the trade at $8@8¾. Timothy seed still quoted at $4,00@5, and Flaxseed at $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

TALLOW—Sales of rendered at 9½; rough 6@6½. Market very quiet.

WHISKY—Very quiet. Highwines quoted at 98@$1; common rectified, $1; proof rectified $1,10.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1870.

CATTLE.

Under the influence of decreased receipts and a slightly improved demand, the market ruled considerably stronger than last week, and it is probable that the average price was higher, though, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, the operations were restricted mainly to the common and medium grades. There were some lots of very fine cattle on sale, but holders being unable to realize their price shipped on further east. The offerings were comparatively light this week, while in regard to quality there is not much change, as compared with last week. Shippers generally want to buy good cattle, but they are not willing to pay the prices, and cons quently, thus far this week, there has been no sales of this grade effected.

Hedges & Taylor were offered 8½ cts. for three car loads of very fine 1,400 steers, providing they would throw in a cow, which offer was declined. Prime to extra steers may be fairly quoted at 8 @8½, but it should be borne in mind that it takes something really fine to bring the outside quotation. Medium to good sold at 6¾@7¼, and stockers at 4¼@5¼.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

	No.	Wgt.	Pr.
H. L. & Co. for Thomp. & K.	3	1,400	8 00
" " Musser & W.	4	1,429	5 12½
Hedges & T. for Hedges	21	1,600	5 00

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

H. L. & Co. for Good & A.	36	41,440	6 87½
" " " July	22	30,980	5 25
" " " "	20	29,000	5 25
" " McDaniels	20	19,750	5 00
" " Miller & R.	32	36,320	6 62½
" " Judy	32	34,240	6 00
N. S. Kay to Gillett & Co.	125	131,650	7 00
A. L. Kvey to Dudley	12	10,560	4 00
Jas. M. Canly to Thatcher	2	3,500	5 00
" " Schuster	9	5,580	

SATURDAY, FEB. 12

H. L. & Co for Thomp. & K.	18	18,910	6 50
" " "	2	2,060	5 00
" " "	38	37,740	5 00

MONDAY, FEB. 14

H. L. & Co. for J. H. Newton	21	21,180	6 50
" " "	34	25,085	4 50

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

H. L. & Co. for Throckmorton	18	19,760	7 75
Hazelwood & B. for Kenkert	17	16,660	6 80
" " " Eckert	4	4,800	6 00
Jas. McCauly to Hildebrand	19	19,750	7 00

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.

H. L. & Co. for Throckmorton.	17	17,620	6 00
" " "	20	22,000	6 50
" " Pfeiffer	26	30,160	7 25
" " Thompson & K.	29	17,400	6 50
" " Rhen	3	3,000	6 00
" " "	15	14,820	6 50
" " L. Hays	12	12,000	6 50
" " Frew	12	10,460	5 75
" " "	17	19,550	7 25
J. Needy to T. Lamb	17	20,060	7 25
Hedges & T. for Tinsman & Co.	15	14,400	5 68
" " "	13	12,480	5 68
" " Manor	5	4,950	4 50
Hazelwood & B for Greenawalt	15	15,110	7 25
" " J. Long	17	18,880	7 00
L. Shamberg to M. Runyan	12	14,240	7 50
H. Horn to T. Lamb	18	20,600	7 50
N. C. Hollar to Shelly	18	19,350	6 40
Coulter to Meyer	7	4,860	

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.

H. L. & Co. for Thompson & K.	25	28,890	6 75
Hazelwood & B. for Campbell	2	2,060	5 00
R. Stevens to Jas. Judy	19	12,540	4 75

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep were comparatively light this week, and with an average demand the market was firmer and higher, particularly the common grades, which were quoted up fully half a cent per pound. The better grades sold readily at last week's prices—in some instances at an advance, and both good and bad were picked up more readily than for some weeks past. Prices 100 to 105 lb average may be quoted at 6@7c. One drove of fancy Kentucky sheep, averaging 132 lbs, was bought by Hill, of Philadelphia, at 8¼c. To day the market was a little draggy, holders endeavoring to spring a still further advance, to which buyers were unwilling to accede.

HOGS.

The arrivals have again been light this week, though the offerings, nevertheless, were fully up to the demand, which continues very light, and, compared with last week, prices are lower. Philadelphia hogs are now quoted at 9¼@9¾, and Yorkers at 8¼@8¾. The feeling still prevails among dealers that prices are too high, and this, of course, has a tendency to retard and restrict business.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—Bagging quiet at 25c. Cotton dull and no demand, buyers holding off; middling 23¼c. Flour in fair demand; extra family $5,25. Grain steady. Wheat—red and white $1,05@ 1,15. Corn 93c. Oats 53c. Rye 90c. Leaf tobacco active; sales 86 hhds lugs at $6@7,50, leaf $8@14, wrappers $16,50. Provisions firmer and prices a shade better. Mess pork $27,50; rump $23. Bacon —shoulders 12¼c, clear ribs 16¼c, clear sides 19c. Bulk meats—shoulders 11¾c, clear ribs 15¼c, clear sides 15¾c, breakfast bacon 19@20c, sugar cured hams 19 @20c. Lard—tierce 16¾c, keg 18c. Whisky firmer; sales at 93@94c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—Wheat weak at $1,14 for No 1 red, $1,07 for No 2. Corn—sales nominal. Oats held at 48c for No 1 State. Rye steady at 90@95c. Barley dull and lower; No 1 Canada held at $1 @1,06, state $5@$1. Petroleum market quil; refined held at 26c for prime light straw to white; standard white 28¾c; in small lots for retail 28@29c; crude quiet at $5,70 per bbl.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY Feb. 17, 1870.

The oil market presents no new characteristics, nothing at least worthy of special notice. The dullness and stagnation which has prevailed for so long still continues, and while hopes of an early improvement are entertained, the indications at present are by no means encouraging.

CRUDE.

Market dull though without quotable change in prices. Sale 500 bbls seller February at 12¾; and 160 bbls "Parker's Landing" at 12¼. Seller to July, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 12½; and buyer same time to 14@14¼.

REFINED.

Also is quiet and dull but nominally unchanged. February quoted at 29; March, 29½; April to December, 31 bid and 31¾ asked. Buyer until July 30¾ bid.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bros. 160, on account O. S. Golanck; Spray Oil Works 160, on account O. S. Palmer; Peerless Oil Works 640, on account J. Gallagher; same 240, on account J. B. Finley; Fisher Bro. 80, on account E. H. Long; A. B. Mills 80, on account Bartle.

Total ..... 1,360 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 501 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Phil'a.

J. A. McKee, 250 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 250 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Co. 59 bbls ref, to Warden, Frew & Co., Philad. Total refined ..... 1,060 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 171 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Mentzer, Kirk & Co. 151 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 322 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton market unsettled and decidedly lower; sales 2,300 bbls at 24¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were 4,382 bbls; market less active and without decided change in price; sales 8,200 bbls at $4,75@4,90 for superfine State and western; $5,20@ 5,85, extra State; $5,15@6, extra western; $5,70@6,30, white wheat extra; $5,20@ 6,15, R. H. O.; $5,50@6,25, extra St. Louis; $6,25@8,50, good choice do.; Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls western extra at $5,20@5,25, to arrive soon. Rye Flour firm; sales 200 bbls at $4@4,75. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky firm; sales 200 bbls western at 97@97¼c. Wheat: receipts were 8,668 bush; market dull, heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 51,000 bush at $1,09 for No. 3 spring; $1,16½@1,18½, No. 2 do.; $1,25@1,26, winter red and amber western; $1,50@1,65, white California; $1,60@ 1,62½, white California. Rye dull. Barley quiet; sales 2,500 bush; sales two-rowed State at 87½@93½c. Barley Malt dull. Corn: receipts 61,000 bush; opened dull and heavy, but closed a shade firmer; sales 32,000 bush at 78@80c for new mixed western, 70@75c for unsound do, 95c @$1 for new yellow Jersey and southern, $1,00@1,01 for old mixed western; oats: receipts 8,429, bush and without decided change; sales 1,800 bush at 54@55c, for western, 59@62½c for State. Rice steady, Carolina at 6@7c. Coffee firm and active. Sugar quiet and steady, 9@9¼c for Cuba at 10½@12c, Rio. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 16c for crude and 30 @30¼c for refined. Hops quiet. Linseed oil firm at 97@98c in casks. Pork a shade firmer with sales at 14¼@14⅝ for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides loose at 12¾c. Bacon irregular; shoulders dull at 12¾@12½c, clear rib sides in demand and advanced to 16c, clear sold at 16½c; all packed. Sugar cured hams at 17¾@18½c and dull. Bulk hams dull and offering at 13½c. Butter unchanged, fresh at 28@33c. Eggs steady at 18c. Cheese dull at 16@17½c. Linseed oil firm and held at 98c in small sales at this rate. Lard oil unchanged and quiet at $1,40@1,43. Petroleum at 30c. Sugar quiet and steady, New Orleans at 12½@13¾c. Coffee at 18@24c. Molasses firm at 75@78c.

TOLEDO, February 17.—Receipts were: flour 870 bbls, wheat 2,800 bush, corn 8,300 bush, oats 360 bush. Shipped: flour 800 bbls, wheat 2,300 bush, corn 20,200 bush, oats 700 bush. Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales No. 2 white Michigan $1,19; amber $1,05; No. 2 red $1,13; No. 2 red $1,05. Corn is 1 to 1½c better; sales No. 2 at 81c; new 69c; no grade 69c; new yellow 75c. Oats dull and unchanged; sales No. 1 at 48; No. 2 at 45c. Dressed Hogs: small sales at $10. Cloverseed $4,12½.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Mess Pork quiet at $27,50@28,00. Bacon firm; rib sides 15¾@16c, clear rib 16¼@16½c, shoulders 12¾@13c and hams 18@20c. Lard quiet at 16¾c. Whisky better at 93c@$1, for wood and iron bound.

MILWAUKEE, February 17.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull at 86½c for No 1 and 81¾c for No 2. Oats steady at 39c for No 2. Corn unchanged. Rye and barley nominal. Dressed hogs unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Petroleum quiet: crude 21c and refined 29¼c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $26@28,50. Lard 15½c. Whisky held at 90c@$1 for iron bound.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Live hogs steady and firm at $8,25@9,40 for common to extra prime. Cattle steady at $4,00@7,25 for fair butchers' to choice shipping steers.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Business is of an unsteady character. Prices are firm and the market very strong for all kinds of plain cotton goods, with no change in rates.

—The bridge Company having got through with the tug Mollie, at Louisville, has her up for sale.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, Feb. 17.—River at a stand with 20 inches water in channel. Weather cloudy and raining. Thermometer 43 at 6 P. M. S.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 17.—River falling with 13 feet water in the channel. The weather cloudy. Thermometer 53 at 5 P. M. O.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 17.—River falling with 9 feet water in the channel. The weather cloudy. Thermometer 53 at 6 P. M. L.

MORGANTOWN, February 17.—River falling with 7 feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 55 at 6 P. M. E.

The river is again receding steadily with 11 feet 10 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Weather yesterday was cloudy and close with a sprinkling of rain during the afternoon. Mercury at 4 P. M. 55.

Business continues fairly active at the landing, freights being more abundant, though there is still plenty of room for improvement.

It was said yesterday that the engines of the new steamer City of Evansville, would probably be tested to day.

The Kate Putnam, from Nashville, is due here to-morrow.

The Mary Davage, from St. Louis, is the only arrival we have to report. The Argosy, from Cincinnati, is due this morning.

The St. Charles departed for Cincinnati last evening with a fair trip.

The Rover did not get off for Nashville on Wednesday, as we noted. She did get away last evening.

The Belle, Capt. Smith, is the regular packet for Wheeling to day, leaving at noon.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, is announced to depart for St. Louis to morrow, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

Capt. Wash Kerr is in this city. He expects the hull for his new boat to be launched in about ten days.

The Saville ascended the falls at Louisville yesterday, and will doubtless come through to Pittsburgh.

The new steamer City of Evansville, Capt. Dexter, is announced to depart for New Orleans next week.

We learn from the New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 9th inst., that the United States mail steamer Warren Belle, running between Brashear City and New Iberia, while on her down trip, struck a snag, last Saturday night about 10 o'clock, and sank in from ten to fifteen feet of water. She had on board a full cargo and the United States mails, which went down with the boat.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The St. Louis pilots have increased their wages from $100 to $150 per month. When we left the levee last night the Aboona had not secured her pilots for the present trip, the Captain declining to pay the advanced wages.

—Saturday Chris. Whiler fell from the Monongahela wharf, Portland wharf, and was drowned. He was at work on the boat as a deck hand, and fell accidentally. He has friends in Pennsylvania. His body was recovered soon after falling in the water.

—A dispatch from Louisville says: The United States Court has ordered the sale of the Richmond in twenty days. All the officers and crew have been discharged. It is not settled yet whether the boat will run this part or be sold at Columbus, Ky.

—The Louisville *Courier Journal* is responsible for the following horrible slow joke: George Pegram, it is stated, has forty thousand dollars to buy the steamer Dexter, and has been inspecting the Dexter maneuvering for some time.

—The White River packets are bringing cotton out of that stream, for New Orleans, at $2,50 per bale to reship from Memphis, and find it quite difficult to reship at these figures.

—The Kate Putnam, from Nashville, left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, she secured at Cincinnati, among other items, 400 bbls molasses.

—Messrs. Carter & Conn, at St. Louis, Monday, bought a one-half interest in the fine stern wheeler Nick Wall, for $11,500.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 17.—11 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 4 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 4 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Superior Iron Mills; 3 do do, Bryan & Cutugbey; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 3 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 do do, Hailman & Hammett; 1 do do, Loomis & Co; 10 do do, J Wood, S & Co; 3 do do Pittsburgh Iron and Forge Co; 50 bgs seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 half bbls butter, Vangorder & S; 21 bales b corn, 10 bbls 1 oil, B L Fahnestock; 260 g hides, J Hammett & Son; 80 sks bar, W Jenkins; 100 pcs hams, Dalzell & T; 47 sks rags, R Christy; 1 base s ware, Wel don & K; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 30 dos brooms, S Ewart & Co; 2 cars iron ore, Graff, B & Co; 13 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 50 do do, Pennock & B; 7 do do, Haseley, W & Co; 7 do onions, W Miller & Co; 18 reams paper, Godirey & Co; 2 cars limestone, Graff, B & Co; 10 bbls flour, Knox & Orr; 5 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 8 sks onions, Woodworth & Co; 200 sks barley, J Rhodes; 100 bbls flour, Watt, L & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 17.—1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro; 1 do staves, Hastlings & Davis; 3 do do, J Painter; 147 bgs barley, 28 do wheat, P Duff & Son; 3 bales hides, Popp & Baker; 10 pkgs meat, F Sellers & Co; 1 car barley, Gilmore, S & Co; 142 bgs corn, 2 bbls onions, 38 bgs wheat, 1 bx eggs, McHenry & Hood; 12 bbls apples, W Riddle; 4 do do, 75 bgs wheat, 10 do barley, 10 do do, 50 do rye, Meanor & Harper; 20 pkgs tobacco, J Fullerton; 8 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 12 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 10 pkgs tobacco, G D Arnsthal; 19 bgs barley, F Schield; 74 do do do, John Gangwich; 43 do do, S Hood; 2 bbls apples, 4 do onions, F G Craighead; 5 bbls poultry, W C Armstrong; 12 bgs oats, 2 bbls eggs, Robb & Herron; 2 rolls leather, G H Anderson; 94 bgs oats, 44 do corn, P Schield; 90 bgs barley, C Evert; 5 pkgs produce, J Dennis; 117 bgs barley, 19 do rye, McHenry & Hood.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 16.—2 cars lake sup ore, Jones & Laughlin; 3 do do, Reese, Graff & Dull; 2 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 11 do iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 clover huller, S Hare & Son; 1 car lake ore, Park Bro & Co; 1 do lumber, McQueman & D; 2 cars potatoes, Bruggerman & O'B; 1 do do and turnips, Vangorder & S; 50 bbls oil, J Spear; 19 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 13 sks potatoes, W McCague; 4 bbls onions, Bricker & Co; 25 bxs cheese, Dilworth, H & Co; 5 bxs, 1 keg butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 121 bbls apples, A Middleswartz; 6 bbls dry apples, S Devol; 8 bxs butter, P Duff & Son; 40 bbls dry peaches, Beymer & Bro; 4 do do honey, A Clendinig.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 17.—3 pkgs butter and eggs, W Seibert; 10 do do do, J Klingensmith; 1 d hog, 3 calves, W Welsh & Co; 18 sks oats, R & E; 6 sks oats 2 do c seed, Martin, B & Co; 5 bdls brooms, Coleman & E; 2 bbls eggs, Bruggerman & O; 2 pkgs butter and eggs, Paul & Gibson; 5 bbls eggs, 6 bxs butter, A Gallagher; 1 car oats, Robb & H; 1 do do, Bricker & Co; 1 do do, D L Reynolds; 7 sks c seed, J F Beckham; 14 pkgs marketing, J McD Crossan; 64 cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 41 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 17.—100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 5 bbls c seed, J Craig; 2 bxs butter, 5 bbls eggs, H Linz; 10 hds; J Ebner; 10 doz brooms, S P Armstrong; 5 cars metal, Graff, B & Co; Lindsay & M, 6 do do, Lewis, Bailey & D; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 car ore, Graff, B & Co; 3 bbls 90 sks flour, Hipplev & B; lot stoneware, J Kohen; lot cabbage, D Davis.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS.

fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER. — The splendid passenger steamer GLENDALE ..... Capt. HARE, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, Feb. 20th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

fe16 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS, AND NEW ORLEANS.—The new side-wheel passenger steamer CITY OF EVANSVILLE, ... Capt. H. DEXTER, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to GHRIEST & PORTER,

fe15 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **CONSUMPTION.**

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to this fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the no t prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most confirmed skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if at all there is not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, which friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very sadly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all well. They show in a startling manner the purifying properties, which must be able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the highest importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite, or if the patient can not improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such medicine as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanac, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be at each time strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are in ended to remove obstructions from the Liver, and to stimulate its action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are safe to take, as there is not a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate headaches, sick headaches, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

Consumpt on the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines They relieve the Liver and Stomach of the patient against the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician inclined to speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and explicit directions how to take medicine, can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philad

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CITY.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

The difficulty in the Lawrence Hose Company has been amicably adjusted and they are now in service.

Deputy Mayor Nichols has had five hundred criminal informations before him within the past ten months.

"Cockey Ward" was committed to jail for thirty days by the Mayor, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The Washington Infantry will hold an election for officers to-night at their armory. All members should be present.

Taken to Dixmont.—John Kolloff, a butcher, residing at Braddocks Fields, who has recently become insane, was taken to Dixmont Hospital yesterday.

Unexpended Balance.—It is said that the Vigilant Fire Company has an "unexpended balance" in its treasury of $1,800. What will they do with it if the company disbands?

Opposed to It.—The Relief Fire Company of the Sixth ward, always one of the most efficient of the volunteer organizations, is opposed to the creation of a paid fire department.

Elizabeth Hearly was before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, charged with breaking a lock in a house belonging to Wm. Hearly, from which she had just been expelled. She was held for a hearing.

Held for a Hearing.—Wm. Jackson made information before Alderman Jno. A. Floyd yesterday, charging Charles A. Brown with selling liquor without license. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Income Returns.—We hear from the United States Assessor's office that the income returns for 1869 are now being made quite rapidly. It seems that they will generally be up to the average of the previous year.

Mary Traner alleged, before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, that Patrick Freeman had assaulted and abused her in his house, whither she had gone to collect a little bill for washing. Patrick was held for a hearing.

Religious Revival.—A revival has been going on for some time in Christ M. E. Church, Penn street, and the excitement runs high. It is said that nearly one hundred persons have been brought to see the "error of their ways."

Still In The Tombs.—Stephen Diggins and Jesse Harris, the negroes who were arrested on a charge of larceny on a telegram from Uniontown, are still in the lock-up. A telegram was received yesterday requesting that they be held until to-day, when an officer would arrive to take them back to where the alleged larceny was committed.

Departed.—Wm Young, a youth who recently came to this city from Washington, D. C., and stopped with Mr. Wm. Collins, to whose wife he is related, mysteriously disappeared yesterday morning, and at the same time a suit of clothing belonging to Mr. Collins, worth $45, an overcoat worth $20, and Mrs. Collin's gold watch took their departure without the consent of their owners.

Richard Emmis made complaint to Alderman Donaldson yesterday that Peter Doyle had attacked him in a store with a malicious intent and threatened to whip him. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing for malicious mischief. Subsequently he made a counter complaint against Emmis charging him with assault and battery, and alleging he was the aggressor. Both cases were finally discharged at the costs of Doyle.

Bold Robbery.—Saturday evening, about half past seven o'clock, two men went into Burger's grocery store on Penn street and asked to see some crockery ware. The proprietor went into an adjoining room to get the articles asked for, and during his absence the thieves went through his cash drawer, taking $85, all the money it contained. When he returned with his crockery ware his customers were gone, and the $85 also.

They next visited a butcher shop on the same street and tried to practice the same game, but were foiled in their attempt and fled when detected by the butcher.

Official.

The following Committee meetings will be held to-day:

Claims and Accounts at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Council Room.

Wooden Buildings, at 7½.

Market Committee, at 7½.

Gas Lighting Committee at the Gas Office, at 7½.

Members of Committees will take notice.

Diamonds.

Much attention has been paid to the elegant show windows of Dunseath's popular Fifth avenue jewelry house, since a number of fine specimens of pure first water diamonds have been placed on exhibition. Diamonds are a specialty with Dunseath, and he generally manages to sell the finest gems set in rings, breast pins and sets at the very lowest New York prices. There is no charge for looking in the windows—stop and look.

The Board of Petroleum Brokers.

At an adjourned meeting of the Petroleum Brokers of Pittsburgh held yesterday afternoon in the office of Messrs. Warden & Batchelder, on Duquesne Way, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Mr. R. T. Leech; Vice President, Mr. Theo. E. Tack; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John K. Barbour; Executive Committee, Messrs. R. S. Waring, F. A. Dilworth and John Benn. The main objects of this association seem to be the mutual protection of brokers and the establishment of a uniform rate of brokerage. Upon motion of Mr. Theodore Tack, a committee of three was appointed to examine into the expediency and convenience of removing the petroleum business to another quarter of the town. If this suggestion should be carried out and should result in an exodus of this important trade, Duquesne Way would meet with the third great change it has had since it became a street.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to hear Mrs. Bowers, in "Snare, or what can't money do." The piece was well put upon the stage and the cast was the best that could possibly have been made. Mrs. Bowers rendition of the *role* of Clara Melville was excellent, but there is something back in the piece itself which appeared to be felt by the audience, as well as evinced by Mrs. Bowers. This evening she will appear as "Mary Stuart" a *role* in which her remarkable genius will find ample scope, and one in which she will doubtless be more highly appreciated than in the piece presented last evening.

GRAND CONCERT.—The sale of seats for the Grand Organ Concerts to be given by Prof. Wilcox at the Third Presbyterian church, sixth avenue, on the 22d and 23d inst., will take place at Mellor's Music store, Saturday evening, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock. There will doubtless be a grand rush.

On the Rampage.

Celia Burns, whose name frequently figures in police reports, was on the rampage yesterday. She had been indulging in bad whisky and got into a quarrel with a Mrs. Robinson, on Church alley. The quarrel terminated in a fight, during which it is alleged Celia bit a piece out of Mrs. Robinson's face. Information was made before Alderman Butler, charging Celia with aggravated assault and battery, and a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer McCurry for execution. The officer succeeded in finding Celia at her residence in bed, and as she was covered with blood, not having washed herself since the fight, she requested the officer to allow her time to make her toilet before taking her to the Alderman's office. He readily consented, as he had no desire to be seen taking a half-naked, bloody faced woman through the streets, and stepped out of the house to wait until his prisoner was ready. After waiting for a considerable length of time, he knocked at the door of Celia's room, but received no answer. He opened the door and went in, and was somewhat surprised to find it vacated. His prisoner had escaped and left him in the lurch. He made diligent search for her for several hours, but failed to find her. Sharp practice for Celia, but dull for the officer.

EDUCATIONAL.

Central Board of Education—Special Meeting—Committees Appointed—Text Books—The "Unexpended Balance," &c.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Education was held in the rooms of the Board, Lloyd & Black's building, Fourth avenue, yesterday, Thursday, February 17th, 1870, for the purpose of appointing the standing committees for the ensuing year.

The Secretary, John A. Sergeant, called the roll, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Messrs. Anderson, Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Humbert, Laufman, Mays, Shaw, Sims, Taylor, President Wilson, and John A. Sergeant, Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and said that since the last meeting he had thought of the matter, and came to the conclusion that a committee should be appointed on the "Deaf and Dumb School."

Mr. Anderson moved that a Standing Committee be appointed on "Deaf and Dumb School," and that the President be exofficio a member of said committee. The motion was adopted.

The President then announced the standing committees for the ensuing year, as follows:

COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Anderson, Cuddy, Getty, Laufman and Nobbs.

Text Books—Messrs. Aiken, Hartman, Shaw, Taylor and Harrison.

Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Humbert, Herdman, Getty, Fleming and Taylor.

High School—Messrs. Herdman, Anderson, Laufman, Neckerman and Shaw.

Colored School—Messrs. Hartman, Humbert, Hamilton, Taylor and Laufman.

Music—Messrs. Craig, Chadwick, Harrison, Sims and Hamilton.

Teachers and Soldiers—Messrs. Nobbs, Mitchell, Craig, Aiken and Fleming.

Printing—Messrs. Mays, Neckerman, Mitchell, Sims and Chadwick.

Night School—Messrs. Chadwick, Cuddy, Mays, Sims and Nobbs.

Janitor's Medical—Messrs. Getty, Anderson, Humbert, Craig, Shaw and President Wilson.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, the committees as announced were approved.

Mr. Hartman, from the committee appointed to define the duties of the Secretary, submitted the following report:

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a full and accurate minute of the proceedings of the Board in a book provided for that purpose, using the original notes indicating the subjects recorded.

He shall prepare the tax duplicates, in such manner as may be required by law or by resolution of this Board, and keep an account of tax abatements and exhonerations made by the Board, and keep or make notes in the duplicate or other book of the reasons for such abatements or exhonorations; to prepare the annual report of the Board and forward the same to the State Superintendent properly attested, and to the end that said report be made in due time, he shall notify the Secretaries of the Local Boards to report to this Board at as early a date as practicable; to draw all warrants on the Treasurer which have been duly authorized by this Board, and preserve a record of the same in numerical order; to notify all members of stated and special meetings; preserve all written and printed matter in anywise connected with the interests and workings of the Central Board, to be kept in a place accessible to the members of the Board; also to collect as far as possible all papers belonging to the Central Board from the time of its organization and file the same in regular order; to preserve all printed matter, books, pamphlets, magazines, &c., or other property now possessed by the Central Board at their rooms, and all books or other property that may hereafter be received at the room by purchase, donation or subscription shall at the next ensuing meeting of the Board be submitted for disposal by committee or otherwise as the Board may direct.

He shall notify members of the call of the committees, to act as secretary of said committees, if practicable, and desired by said committees.

He shall, every business day, be in regular attendence at the secretaries office between the hours of 1½ o'clock and 5 o'clock P. M., and on the first Saturday of each month for the purpose of paying teachers, he shall be in attendance from 8½ o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M., and from 1½ to 5 o'clock P. M.

He shall aid the city Superintendent in office work by copying in regular order as to be provided by the Superintendent, all such original report as the Superintendent may deem important to the history and interests of the Public schools, which books are to be kept accessible and for purpose of examination by any of the school Directors of the city.

He shall, in conjunction with the City Superintendent, carefully arrange, file and preserve in the office all the manuscript examinations which may be open to the Directors and Principals of the Pittsburgh Public Schools and the applicants themselves.

He shall keep accurate account of all money collected or received for the use of the Central Board, and the disbursement of the same in such methodical order as the Board may from time to time direct or approve, which accounts shall be kept accessible to citizens during office hours.

He shall in general, perform all other duties required by the general school law, the city school law, and all other duties required by rule or resolution of the Central Board.

The committee would recommend that the salary of the Secretary be fixed at eleven hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly.

The report was received and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hartman the salary of the Secretary was fixed at $1,100.

Mr. Getty from the Finance Committee submitted the following informal report.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ACCOUNT WITH J. K. McCUNE, TREASURER.

Receipts from July 7 h, 1869, to Feb. 16th, 1870	$141 915 70	
Balance from 1868	8 620 00	$149,535 83
Amount due Treasurer July 7th, 1869	85,092 46	
Amount paid from July 7th 1869 to Feb. 16th, 1870	97,128 68	182,220 84
Excess of bonds from 7th, 1870	46 315 40	
Estimated receipts to July 1, 1870	15 000 00	
Unpaid city		61,315 40
Monthly payments to July 1st, 1870 for rent	70 000 00	
Outstanding warrants	2 000 00	
Estimated expenditures for High school building	20,000 00	92 000 00
Amount to provide		$30 684 51

The report was ordered to be received and filed.

Mr. Taylor presented a resolution providing for a change in the manner of selecting Text Books.

The preamble of resolution recommends the passage of an act of Assembly providing that on the 1st of May, 1870, and every three years thereafter, the members of the local Boards shall meet and vote for the text books, and that the books receiving the highest number of votes shall be selected for three years.

Mr. Hartman opposed the resolution on the ground that it will only increase the evil it was intended to prevent. When the time for changing books arrived the book agents that now bore the members of the Central Board would transfer their attention to the local boards. If it was only the adoption of books for a longer period that was desired that object could be attained just as well by the Central Board as by any other way, or it might be transferred to the voice of the people.

Mr. Taylor replied that there was always undue the influence brought to bear on the members of the Board at every change of books and it was to avoid this that he desired the change.

Mr. Fleming hoped that some action would be taken in the matter, as there had been considerable dissatisfaction in many of the local boards at the series of books adopted last year, and there was already a move on foot by said Local Boards, and he would rather have the matter start in the Central Board.

Mr. Craig said that while this question was being discussed he desired to say a few words in defence of the Board, which had been grossly misrepresented through a certain newspaper. On the financial management charges had been made against the Board as follows: That large "unexpended balances' have been carried over from year to year without interest on the same, having been secured for the benefit of the tax payers. Now as to the facts. Before the Legislature, without consulting this Board, changed the mode of collecting the school tax, by passing the act of March, 1869, the money was collected through collectors, appointed by the Board, from the tax payers, just as the money was needed. Frequently the treasury was empty and the collectors had to be spurred up to put money into the Treasurer's hands to pay the warrants drawn upon the Treasury. At the end of the school year of this city, July 5, in 1868 and in 1869, the Treasurer, without funds in his hands, to the credit of the Board, paid warrants to the amount of from five to eight thousand dollars without any charge to the Board. Just as soon as the new mode of collecting the tax went into effect, and enough money was paid into the Treasurer's hands on the first of August last to pay the running expenses of the schools for about eight months, the Board, at its first meeting, referred to the Finance Committee a resolution inquiring as to the propriety of putting on interest the sum of fifty thousand dollars. This was before any considerable agitation on the "unexpended balance" was raised; and at a subsequent meeting a resolution was passed instructing the Finance Committee to deposit in the bank allowing the highest rate of interest and best security, fifty thousand dollars for six months. The Finance Committee obtained legal advice adverse to the loaning of the money, which opinion was indorsed by an experienced attorney, a member of the Board, and on the report of the Committee, the resolution was rescinded. What other Board in this city or county has made the effort to invest, not its unexpended balances, but a portion of the funds needed during the current year? For several years past, the school funds, has been in our sister city, Allegheny, collected in the new wards. And who has raised the cry against them for not putting their money at interest? Why not commend this Board for at least making an effort to do, instead of abusing them because their efforts were not successful? Another correspondent charges upon this Board frequent changes in the Text Books in use in the schools, causing great expense to the parents of the children or pupils in the purchase of Books. What are the facts in the case? Last year, for the first time for several years, a change was made in two series of Text Books in use, both of which had been in use in the schools for from twenty to thirty years, and the expense to the parents of the pupils was a singular one, Each pupil received a new book for the old one, without any charge. Many of the old books were, from long use and abuse, unfitted for use, but yet the little one with the old book was made the recipient of a new one in exchange. The writer of this "slanders" was either actuated by malice in opposition to our school system, or is entirely ignorant of its working or he would not make gross charges void of truth. There are those of our citizens, some of them well supplied with this world's goods, who are opposed to paying any taxes, and as they cannot escape entirely, are making every effort no matter how dishonorable the means used, to have the taxes reduced. The public schools, to such narrow souls, seem singly to affect hence their efforts to cripple them by publishing base slanders on those who are honestly discharging the duties devolving upon them, and making every effort to bring our schools up to the standard that every friend of education desires to see them.

After some further discussion the resolution was postponed until next meeting.

Mr. Harrison submitted the following:

WHEREAS, It being charged by certain newspapers that the Committee appointed by this Board, said he "thanked the Committee on Finance for deciding against putting out the school funds at interest."

It is but justice to that member to say that the language attributed to him is incorrectly reported. That he did say he "felt like thanking the Finance Committee for interfering to prevent a violation of the law," and further that the resolution showing the sense of the Board as being in favor of putting out school moneys at interest, was offered by Mr. Anderson and passed unanimously.

The resolution was adopted and passed unanimously.

Mr. Craig, from the committee appointed to have a law passed authorizing the Board to loan money, reported that said law had passed and only awaited the Governor's signature. He thought the law was defective in many respects.

Report received.

On motion adjourned.

THE XVTH ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of Colored Citizens.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee appointed by the colored citizens of Pittsburgh for the purpose of making arrangements for the grand celebration to take place after the official announcement of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was held in the Public School House, Wednesday evening, February 16th, 1870, Rev. Mr. Williams in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by J. W. Owens. The Secretary being absent, on motion D. W. Atwood was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. There were present Rev. Williams, J. W. Owens, H. Myers, Daniel Robinson, Singleton Gray, A. Hawkins, L. Goodings, Wm. Simpson, G. S. Massey jr, G. S. Massey sr., Wilson Waters, R. Mahoney and B. Smith. A Committee of seven on procession was appointed, consisting of Messrs. John Little, Wilson Waters, Rev. Mr. Fisher, G. S. Massey jr., Daniel Robinson, Singleton Gray and A. W. Hawkins. Mr. Geo. Ware the Grand Chief Marshal of the day was present and spoke at length as to the duties of his office at the procession, in which he stated that at first he was in favor of an evening procession but after due consideration he thought it not advisable. A resolution was then offered by Mr. A. W. Hawkins, to the effect that the Committee of twenty-seven (27) appointed by the citizens of Pittsburgh enter a solemn protest against a torchlight procession, on which there was a free exchange of opinion, pro and con, after which the resolution was tabled. A committee was then appointed to confer with the Committee on Torchlight Procession, and instructed to ask that there be no torchlight procession. The committee consists of Messrs. A. D. Johnston, William H. Simpson, Henry Myers, Daniel Robinson and Wilson Waters. A committee of three was appointed on invitation, consisting of J. L. Googins, A. Hawkins and A. D. Johnston. The Chairman of the Finance Committee was instructed to call his Committee together as soon as possible and report the amount of money received. On motion, it was resolved that each colored gentleman be requested to give no less than one dollar towards defraying the expenses of the day. Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY February 17.—The case of Duff vs. Wilson, previously reported, was resumed and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

171. Rabenstein vs. Pgh., F. & M. Turnpike Company.
172. Simpson vs. Gilmore.
64. Reese vs. Morrow.
145. Lewis vs. Johnston et ux.
112. Jacoby vs Schoen & Laurent.
176. Brown for use vs. Owners steamboat "Heiland."
178. Kennedy vs. Errett, Anderson & Co.
179. Craig vs. Brich
180. Owners of steam tug "Gray Fox" vs. Mullenger, McCullough & Co.
181. Duke et ux vs. Dickson et ux.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, February 17.—In the case of Hebler vs. Kehli, previously reported, the jury found for defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Stern & Stein vs. owners of steamboat "Urilda," an action to recover the value of a lot of whisky shipped on the "Urilda" for the plaintiffs, doing business at Meadville, in March, 1865. Plaintiffs allege that the whisky was to be delivered at the depot of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company at Franklin, and to be forwarded by that Company to Meadville. The barrels were deposited on the wharf, and a freshet came and washed them away. The defendants claim that the loss was not occasioned by any negligence on their part. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

184. Kennedy et al vs. Bithridge.
218. Stein et al vs. Gilmore.
342. Jenkins vs. McClaren.
332. Collins et al vs. Rea.
365. Monroe et al vs. Hays et al.
373. Domhoof vs. Mysel.
380. Steward vs. Mowbray.
381. McCrum vs. Garrard.
382. Poland vs. Neeland.
385. Douthett vs. Kennedy et al.
386. First National Bank of Clarion, Pa., vs. Duff.
389. Schmidt & Co. vs. Wagoner.

Home With New Goods.

"Always ahead" is the motto of the popular and first class drug house of James E. Burns & Co., corner of Sixth (old St. Clair) and Penn streets. Mr. Burns has just returned from a protracted purchasing visit in the eastern markets where he secured one of the largest and most varied assortments of drugs, perfumeries and general goods, peculiar to the line of trade, ever imported to this city. Knowing from long business experience the practical wants of this community, what suits and what does not, he bought leisurely, carefully and with judgment, and the elegant new stock now opening affords ample evidence of his success in selection. We could not enter upon any enumeration of the magnificent array of articles spread before his patrons; the exquisite foreign perfumes, the appetising table condiments in the shape of English and Scotch ales and porters, Spanish wines, table oils, etc., the softest of sponges, the greatest variety of toilet articles, brushes, combs, foreign and American soaps, etc, and finally, but not the least, important, a full line of pure and fresh drugs. It will suffice to say that nowhere else in the two cities can be found a better or more judiciously assorted stock, and we earnestly urge our readers to bestow on Messrs. Burns & Co. a full share of that patronage which their energy and enterprise warrant. They are fair dealing and honorable business gentlemen and eminently worthy the public confidence and general prosperity which they enjoy.

MUSICAL.

A Pleasant and Delightful Soiree.

Prominent among the talented and finished artists and instructors who have within the past decade of years created, through their untiring and unceasing labors, a musical taste and ardent love for the fine arts in this community, conspicuously stands Prof. H. Rohbock. For a long period his name has been associated closely with our musical interests, and he has contributed largely to the cultivation of society in the furnishing of amateur piano performers of whom we are all justly proud whether we meet them in the parlor or in the concert room. Devoting himself exclusively to the instrumental school of music, lending his extraordinary talent and bending his strong will and energy to impart to others a share of his own knowledge and ability, he has been signally successful in developing genius and power in others. We think he should be equally proud of his record as an instructor as of his personal reputation as an interpreter; for in both instances he is successful far beyond the ordinary range of success.

Last night, by invitation, we were present at a private soiree of his pupils, held in the parlors of his residence, No. 31 Ferry street, and were afforded a musical treat of no ordinary character. The performers were from childhood to maturity, and we are willing to accord all a degree of excellence seldom met with in the class room of art. There was evidenced, as much in the simplest composition rendered by the youngest scholar, as in the deepest classical study of the most advanced, a certain grace, ease and brilliancy of execution which ended so largely into Professor Rohbock's own manipulation of the pearly keys. Among the young performers were the talented daughters of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and Miss Roth, daughter of John Roth, Esq., who all developed remarkable proficency and power. The difficult renditions of sketches from the masters by Mrs. Annie Scheib, Miss Louisa Mellor, Miss Neeb, Miss Steela Foster, Miss L. Butler, and Mr. Willy Thompson, were rendered on each instrumentation, which would have elicited the heartiest encomiums from a critical audience. The occasion was one of an unusually interesting character, and reflected the highest credit to the musical instructor who has guided so far on the road to perfection the numerous performers.

Caught and Cornered.

We fear very much our musical friend of the *Mail* has been caught and cornered in his rash charge of plagiarism against Prof. Ebert of the Cantata Society. His rejoinder yesterday to the card of that gentleman, with which he endeavors to construe the remarks of the GAZETTE, was weak and watery, and by it he puts his head deeper into the meal bag. We desire no controversy on the subject, however, and with the following card furnished by the composer, whose cause we espoused, we rest for the present, and hope the challenge from our friend of the *Mail* will be accepted by one friend of the *Mail* and that he will be enabled to sustain the bold stand taken, although we think it will be impossible for him to do so:

EDITORS GAZETTE: Inasmuch as several of our musicians of acknowledged erudition have studied the score of my humble offering to a home audience of an original *Agnus Dei*, in order to discover any possible plagiarism, and utterly failed to find such discovery, I would be grateful to the critic of the *Mail* should he favor me with an audience at the music store of Mellor & Hoene, No. 53 Fifth avenue, at two o'clock this afternoon, when I shall play for him my composition in as many times as he may desire, in order that he may be enabled to point out *captures* which have escaped the less acute observations of other artists. He will doubtless accept this offer. Respectfully, JOSEPH EBERT.

Those We Know.

REV. WM. FULTON, of Indiana, Pa., has received an unanimous call to the Fourth U. P. Church of Allegheny.

MAJ. WILLIAM FREW is about to leave for Europe for the benefit of his health. We wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

W. A. HERRON, Esq., will be a candidate for the Prothonotary's office, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

MR. JOHN EVERSON, son of W. H. Everson, Esq., is looked upon as the rising young pianist of this community.

IT is stated that Postmaster McClelland has been appointed to the position. We know not how much truth there is in the statement. Col. J. H. Stewart is, or was his strongest rival.

SHERIFF FLEMING entertained a large party of gentlemen at his hospitable mansion last night.

GEN. A. L. PEARSON arrived home from Harrisburg last night.

ROBERT A. SILL, Esq., of the Seventeenth ward, was yesterday admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Allegheny county. Mr. Sill is a young gentleman of very decided ability, and we are glad to know that he passed a very searching legal examination in the most creditable manner. We wish him that success in the profession which we are certain his personal merits, qualities and attainments merit.

ALLEGHENY.

Mayor Callow had two cases of drunkenness before him yesterday morning. The usual fines were imposed.

The desks of members of Councils have been designated with neat labels, upon which are printed the names of the occupants.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Alderman Bolster for the arrest of James Mashler charged with deserting his wife, Seopa Maeller, and his two children.

The Companies of the Fire Department have been numbered as follows: Hope, No. 1; Gen. Grant, No. 2; Friendship, No. 3; Ellsworth, No. 4; Good Will, No. 5; Columbia, No. 6.

The Liquor Dealer charged with selling liquor to children, mentioned yesterday, was discharged, the father admitting that he had given the boy authority to purchase liquor for his parents' use.

Yesterday morning James Gurt, a brewer in the Eighth ward, made information before Alderman Eggers charging Peter Sessor, while in his employ as driver, with collecting and appropriating $18. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Yesterday afternoon box 52, in front of the Gen. Grant Engine House, Madison avenue, was torn away from its fastenings by a wagon loaded with hay, which was driven too close to the sidewalk. Superintendent McCandless had it repaired immediately.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. William F. Trimble, of the firm of McIntosh & Co., builders, fell from a ladder and broke his cheek bone, besides sustaining other severe injuries. He is receiving medical attention at his residence in the Sixth ward, and it is thought is in no danger from the accident.

President Warner, of Common Council exhibits his executive ability and deserves the thanks of the reportorial fraternity by enforcing the rule requiring members to read in place the titles of all papers before presenting them at the desk. As a check on hasty legislation and for the convenience of all, this is an excellent regulation.

Called.—At a meeting held Wednesday evening, Rev. William Fulton, of Indiana, Pa., was unanimously elected pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Rev. C. A. Dickey. Mr. Fulton is a young man widely known and highly esteemed, a speaker of rare power, and an earnest, devoted Christian worker. It is hoped he will accept the call.

At Last.—Yes—that fence will be built' City Hall Square, as it should have been long since, will be enclosed with a neat iron fence—unless some legal technicality should interpose before the work is commenced. Councils last night ordered the contract to be let to Messrs. Cochran & Bro. for $4,840. The patterns are of a new design prepared by City Engineer Davis, and are admirably suited to the purpose.

Cross Suits.

James Howard and August Heitel have had a difficulty about some building stone which lay on the premises of Howard, in the Seventh ward. From words they came to blows and the fuss has resulted, as might have been expected, in litigation. Heitel yesterday afternoon made information before Alderman Bolster against Howard for disorderly conduct and Howard returned with an information before Mayor Callow against Heitel, charging him with larceny, in carrying off a quantity of the building stone. In both cases the accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Special Session—Business from the Ordinance Committee—Changes in City Charter—New Acts, &c., &c.

Last evening a special session of Councils was held to consider business presented at a former meeting and laid over, comprising a revision of the city charter and several new drafts of acts in relation to taxes, Poor Directors and street improvements.

JOINT SESSION.

The two branches assembled in their respective chambers, when after the rolls had been called they met in joint session in the Common Council chamber, every member being present except Messrs. Riddle, Phillips and Reineman of Select, and Mr. Thompson of Common.

President McBrier, of the Select branch, took the chair and announced the object of the meeting, prefacing the business with an explanation that the action of Councils in joint session was informal and not legally binding until acted upon in separate session.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Comley, Chairman of the Ordinance Committee, now presented a number of papers from that Committee, and moved that the act in relation to street improvements be first considered. Carried.

The City Solicitor then stated the only change in the act from the old one was that portion in relation to the opening of streets. This part of the act was read by the President. It provides for a proper notice of the intention to open any thoroughfare, the appointment of a commission of three to appraise benefits and assess damages, the giving notice of the assessments for the improvements, the regular collection of the same, and the filing of a lien if not paid within sixty days thereafter, said lien not to be made void by any mistake in the name of the property holders, &c., &c.

After reading about a dozen pages some of the members exhibited evidences of somnolency, when

Mr. Dalzell suggested that it was not necessary to continue further. That it appeared no material changes had been made. He wished but one change, and moved that the time of filing the lien be fixed at nine months instead of six.

Mr. Hall opposed this change. He thought six months sufficient for the city, especially as they had everything else on their side.

The motion was lost.

The Solicitor further explained that by the new provisions of the act a street could be opened in much shorter time. Under the old act generally, a year and a half was occupied in the business, and much longer if there was the least opposition. By the new act, parties could only go before court the matter of assessments and damages. All the other details were left to Councils for final action.

Mr. Hall said from his understanding of the section that many bills of damages might be saddled upon the city. Councils ordered a change of grade and the work was done; after that they looked around for the property damaged and benefitted, but perhaps would find that the cost was largely in excess of the benefits. He thought if parties were injured by a change of grade they should be paid, but Councils should not have the work done until they knew how much it would cost.

Remarks were made upon the section by Messrs. Patterson, Hanna, Megraw, and others, when the act, as read, was finally passed.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The next business was a consideration of the city charter, in which there are no material changes, except in relation to time of holding the elections, now changing it from October to the second Tuesday of December; also providing for voting by three tickets—one *City*, containing the names of all the candidates for city officers, one *Council* with the names of all the candidates for council, and one *Ward*, with the names of the candidates for ward officers, and requiring the Treasurer to furnish each election board with a list of parties who have not paid taxes; providing that each branch of Councils be allowed to decide upon the eligibility of its own members; changing the term of the Mayoralty from two to three years, and rendering him ineligible to election for two terms successively.

Mr. Long offered an amendment to this section, requiring the Mayor to give bonds, such as Councils might require.

Mr. Hanna opposed this amendment. He did not think Select Councils received authority to make a Mayor elected by the people give bonds.

The President read a section from the Pittsburgh City Code, which required the Mayor of that corporation to give bonds in the sum of $10,000.

The amendment was carried, and the first chapter of the new charter as read then adopted.

Messrs. Pier, Warner, of the Common Council, then proceeded to read the second chapter when

Mr. Hall objected to passing anything without further consideration. He thought the report should be printed and presented in such a form that the members could read it for themselves. They could pass the act and then what it was returned from the Legislature they would be surprised at the law—as was the case with the sewerage act.

Mr. McNeil thought the changes made were not many, and this cost should not be incurred.

Mr. Long said the Committee had thought of having it printed, but ascertained that no printing office in the county had enough type to set it up and keep it standing until they could meet and adopt it.

Mr. Hall said then she only way was to receive the action of the Committee and adopt it as read. He believed it was all right, but thought it would have been much better if each member could have examined the law personally. He moved to adopt the charter as read.

Mr. Slack moved to amend by considering the paper *seriatim*. He thought the Committee had made a good report but he felt that it might be much better to have the matter fully considered.

Mr. McBrier said the charter only conveyed general powers to Councils, and he thought no harm could come in adopting it. Councils need not make ordinances exercising these powers unless they desired.

The amendment was finally lost and the charter as read approved.

NEW TAX LAW.

The next business was an act providing for the assessment of a tax of one mill on the average yearly deposits of all banks in the city and two mills on the receipts of each insurance company or agent of such corporations, the tax to be collected in the regular way.

The act was adopted.

ELECTION OF POOR DIRECTORS.

The third paper was an act providing for the election of Directors of the Poor, one from each ward, for terms of three years each, two of the members retiring each year, the vacancies being filled by annual elections—said Directors, with the chairman of the Committee on Poor Farm, to constitute the Board of Poor Directors.

Mr. McBrier moved to amend by authorizing the election of six members from the city at large, by Councils, only one member being chosen from any ward, the chairman of the Poor Farm Committee to be a member ex officio.

Mr. Hanna thought seven members sufficient. After a time new wards would be added to the city and then the Board would become unwieldy.

Mr. Megraw favored six directors and the chairman of the Poor Farm, and to be elected by Councils, and not more than one from any ward.

Mr. Slack thought if one man from each ward was elected the poor of his ward would be better attended because they would become better known to him and to the Board

Mr. Megraw thought Councils could choose men of leisure and sympathetic feeling who would do the work from pure motives. This was the case in other charitable matters.

Mr. Patterson said he agreed perfectly with this idea, but thought each ward possessed at least one gentleman of that sort. [Laughter.]

Mr. Long thought the electors of each ward knew that gentleman, and would be likely to elect him. The committee had discussed the matter and thought the plan they recommended to be the best.

Mr. McBrier said he had faith in the people but unfortunately it was too often only a very small minority that ruled the matter.

After some further discussion the amendment was voted down, and the paper as read adopted with an additional section striking off all emoluments to any Poor Director.

EXEMPTION FROM SEWER TAX.

The fourth paper was an act exempting property holders on Herr's Island from the payment of all sewerage tax.

The act was laid upon the table.

THE CONTROLLER'S DUTIES

Mr. Long presented an act empowering the Controller to take charge of the fiscal affairs of the city, and keep an accurate account of the same. Approved.

The joint session then adjourned.

Select Council.

The members of this branch assembled in their chamber after the adjournment of joint session, President McBrier in the chair.

OTHER BUSINESS CONSIDERED.

On motion, the rules were suspended and other business taken up.

Mr. Long presented an ordinance relative to the increase of the salaries of certain officers, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. J. B. Patterson, a petition for paving Pitt alley, which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

"THAT FENCE AGAIN."

Mr. J. C. Patterson, from the Committee on City Property, stated that Messrs. Cochran & Bro. had agreed to build a fence, according to plans submitted, around City Hall Square for $4,840, and a resolution authorizing the letting of the contract was adopted.

Mr. Hall, a petition for the grading of Pasture lane, which was referred to the Street Committee.

ANOTHER HITCH.

A resolution was presented directing the Acts to be forwarded to the Legislature for approval.

At this point a lengthy discussion ensued, it appearing that a part of the city charter, as written, prescribing three years as the terms of holding office of the Mayor and Engineer had been erased, and read the "Mayor's term," &c.

The papers were finally referred back to the Ordinance Committee to report again their action at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

Common Council.

After the adjournment of the Joint Session, Common Council came to order, President Warner in the chair, when a resolution was passed approving the papers acted upon in Joint Session.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. McNeill the rules were suspended, and other business taken up.

Mr. Dalzell presented a resolution authorizing the Committee on City Property to prepare plans for the erection of a building on the Water Work's property for the use of the Ellsworth Company.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on City Property.

The following new acts, a resolution directing copies of the several acts approved to be forwarded to the Legislature with a request for our representatives to urge their immediate passage. Adopted.

Mr. Dalzell, chairman of Committee on Fire Engines, presented report accompanied by a resolution authorizing the committee to approve the monthly pay roll for January and the immediate payment of all the old members of the former fire department.

The report was received and adopted.

MEETINGS.

A resolution passed at a preceding meeting, providing for but one meeting a month, which was voted down in Select Council, was taken up, and the action of Select Council concurred in.

Mr. Taggart presented a petition for the grading and paving of Irwin avenue to its terminus at the northern end. Referred to Street Committee.

Adjourned.

SOUTH SIDE.

Vigilance Committee Needed.

The citizens South of the Monongahela river, for their own protection, will be compelled to organize themselves into a vigilance committee unless the thieves stop their depredations in that section. On Tuesday night two horses were stolen rom Mr. John File, residing on the old Washington road, in Lower St. Clair township. A saddle was stolen the same night from the stable of C. Fetterman, Esq., down in the same vicinity. The dwelling of Mr. Joseph Huey, also located on the old Washington road, was burglariously entered on the same night, as was also that of Lewis House, a neighbor. The thieves carried off about eighty cans of preserved fruit and provisions from Mr. Huey's, and obtained similar plunder from Mr. House's cellar. Mr. Fife recovered his horses Wednesday. They had been left by the thieves at Schell's tavern, and when the owner's foreman has not yet recovered his saddle.

Matrimonial and Otherwise.

A few days ago one of the morning papers contained a notice to the effect that a certain belle of Mount Washington, and a youth, Charles Nelson by name, had been united in the "silken bonds." The announcement created more than usual excitement, from the fact that the two interested parties denied all knowledge of the affair. It further seemed singular, in view of the attentions which